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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,076—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
P.&O. ROME	8445	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
P.&O. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	8384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	6152	W. A. Wheler	9th "
P.&O. BRITANIA	8925	J. T. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
P.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	8260	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.&O.EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only named packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
EDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 12, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duc. BALDUINO.....17th Aug. 1897.

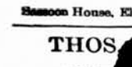
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 825; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinst... 1897.

THOS...
BANK...



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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,665 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

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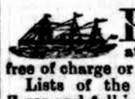

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,797	De Maubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

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TREACHER & Co.'s (Ld.) Footballs are made from the "butt" portion of picked Cowhides. No better Leather can be obtained. The ends are inserted adding greatly to the strength; best India-rubber Bladders.

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The "CLUB" Match, ASSOCIATION RUGBY ...	8 0	9 0
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SPARE BLADDERS, best Red Rubber—		
Superior India-rubber Bladders, Association or Rugby	3 8	4 0
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HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
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WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
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issued by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS in commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of our most beloved sovereign HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, to enable every one to get his own, his wife's or his children's photograph taken and preserved as mementos of this year.
AVAILABLE FROM 15th July to 15th September, 1897.
(Both Days Inclusive).
The holder of each ticket is entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices charged by us and the PRESENT of the latest PORTRAIT of HER MAJESTY (Specially procured by us from home) in the same size in which the photograph is taken.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
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BAHADUR CIGARS.
KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.
The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—
(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
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By order of the Board of Public Opinion,
Connoisseur
McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

BUT WHY SUFFER
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.
P. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Masjid, Bombay. **WITH COUGH AND COLD?**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITERARY SOCIETY
Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.
ILLUSTRATED LANTERN LECTURE ON NEW ZEALAND.
MONDAY, 16TH AUGUST, (AT 8-45 P.M.)
LECTURER, Mr. T. A. BAILEY.
CHAIRMAN, Rev. R. M. GRAY, M. A.
Open to all Collection on behalf of Association Funds.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, AT 9-30 P.M.
MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN
WILL GIVE THEIR FAREWELL SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC
RECITAL.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & Co.
Where Seats can be Reserved.
Doors Open at 8-45 Recital Commences at 9-30 precisely.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

AT THE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on the 14th instant, the resolution passed at their meeting of the 29th ultimo that the above Association be gone into Voluntary Liquidation was confirmed and Mr. DAVID SOLOMON was appointed the Liquidator.

C. J. FRANCIS,
Chairman.
351, New Sonapur, Bombay, 14th August 1897.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held THIS DAY, the Twenty-sixth DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share (free of Income tax) for the six months ended 31st December 1896, will be paid on and after MONDAY the 16th of August 1897, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 7th instant, on production of Share Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦,
i.e. DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE following NEW MAGAZINES and REVIEWS are received by TO-DAY'S MAIL:—
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine.	Leisure Hour.
Chamber's Journal.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.	Month (Catholic).
Contemporary Review.	National Review.
Family Herald.	Nineteenth Century.
Fortnightly Review.	Pearson's Magazine.
Harper's Magazine.	Review of Reviews.
Idler.	Temple Bar.
Ladies' Realm.	

MARTERLIES.
Borderland. Marterly Review.
Bombay, 14th August, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of THAKOREDAS NAROTUMDAS late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased.

SURAJBAI alias KABLIBAI (widow of the deceased on behalf of BHAIDAS THACORE-DAS and RANCHORDAS THAKOREDAS minor Sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
D. B. BINNING,
The 11th day of August, 1897.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SONABAI widow of BABANJEE KRISHNAJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ANANDRAO BABANJEE the sole Executor named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of July, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
D. B. BINNING,
The 29th day of July, 1897.
J. C. CAMA Esq.
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAMRAO WASUDEO, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHAKLOOBAI, Widow of the said deceased and Guardian and next friend of KRISHNARAO SHAMRAO, a Minor Son of the said deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 31st day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay
D. B. BINNING,
The 31st of July, 1897.
Mr. BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioners' Attorney.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency: Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a 2nd hand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 20' × 6,' and 100 lbs working pressure apply "No." 333, care of this paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, for a Dispensary in Poona a smart and well experienced COMPOUNDER (Goan preferred). Apply sharp stating terms with and without boarding to "X" care of this office.

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PLATEDWARE! PLATEDWARE!! By REED and BARTON of New York, a large and varied Stock to be cleared at 25 per cent. discount.—SHROFF BROTHERS,

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

HANDSOME BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS in Platedware by Reed and Barton, of New York, at 25 per cent. discount to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Dookers, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes, Rs. 180 each, one second-hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes, Rs. 100, extra Tunes, Rs. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 1, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. (PRICK.Re. 1-6. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C. F.' Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, at 6 P. M.

T. W. BIRKETT,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the Telegram from the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the PROPOSED HOUR of DEPARTURE of the HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER from Bombay under the new Contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February, 1898, has been POSTPONED from MONDAY, 16th instant, to WEDNESDAY, 18th idem, at 4 P.M.

By order of the Committee.
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th August 1897.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS for PEONS' and LASCARS' CLOTHING will be received by the Acting Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, on the 20th instant.

Form of Tender, Schedule and particulars can be had from undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 9-15 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
July 16, 1897.

THE NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Markar's Buildings, 63, 67, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, at 3 P.M. to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 29th July, 1897.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARANJEE PATEL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 656 of 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MOWLVI ABDUL KADIR JITEKAR (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKHA (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURRIM (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN (10) MAHOMED HOOSEIN CHORGAY .....Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the KOKNI JAMAT of BOMBAY, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay and the Special Commissioner appointed herein for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 Members of the said Jamat as Mushawirs or Directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information to the above can be had by any member of the said Jamat on application to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff,
VERSUS.
ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Sacoaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanta and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Bran hes.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tananarive and Tamatave.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris bear to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, &c.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce
H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
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SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board.)
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 20th July, 1897.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	139
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES,					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	131¼
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Lp	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanguan	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	68 3-4
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Bharat	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	660
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	105
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	905
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Sarat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220
Volkart		000		10 dvd Rs65	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	270
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	1,000		92
Back Bay Reclam	500	50	50	12	45
Badham File	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,070
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	38xd
Bombay Flour Mills	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	503
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	280
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	195
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	384
Kurrachee Landing & Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	174xd
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Original Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Scundy & Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	505
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	135	1,065xd
Telephone Co.	1,400	100	100	15	150
	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	281xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advy.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	565
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100		54
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,030
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	665
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	8 0
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,640
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	100	dvd Rs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Colaba Land & Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	1,085
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	535
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	6121
Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	739
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Howard and Bullough's	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	530
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	20	690
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	2221
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	860
Khandesh	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khanguam Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800xd
Khatao Makanjee	400	250	250	Nil	950
Leopold	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	264
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	443	1,000	1,000	30	775
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080
Mahalxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,500
Mahboob Shah	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mills (Gulbourga)					...
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	2,470
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	119
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	2,210
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	250
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	par
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	355
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs30	1,295
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	890
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	1,260xd
Samoon	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Shahapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,900xd
Soondercas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	830
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	15	185
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	365
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	380
Star of India	1,600	500	500	25	600
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Sassoon Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000				
Union Mills					
Vanker					
Wm					

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 1-30m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-2m., 7-34a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

The Naranjee Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

Literary Society, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Illustrated Lantern lecture on New Zealand, 8-45 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Revenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. A. F. Unwalla, who is a member of the Corporation for the Mahim Ward, seeks re-election in the same ward at the ensuing General Municipal Election in December next.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The following cricket matches will be played, to-day, at 2 p.m., on the Esplanade:—(1) Cathedral H. School vs. St. Xavier's H. School. (2) Elphinstone H. School vs. St. Mary's H. School.

ACCIDENT AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.—Lieutenant Eddie, of Colaba, was playing football on the Cooperage, on Friday evening, when he accidentally slipped and fell, dislocating his left ankle. He was immediately removed by his friends to the Colaba Station Hospital.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Succaram Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Sopari Baugh Road, and employed in the Saraswati Mill at Parel, was, on Friday afternoon, oiling the machinery in the Ring Frame Department, when his right arm was caught in the strapping, fracturing the bone in two places. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 32nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Polka ..... Gloeckichen ..... Budick.
Fantasia ..... A Hunting Scene ..... Bucalossi.
Selection ..... Les Cloches de Corneville ..... Planquette.
Valse ..... Toujours Fidele ..... Waldteufel.
Cavatina ..... La Regina di Golconda ..... Donizetti.
Gavotte ..... Willkommen ..... Kluss.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of July last, one horse and 21 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 50 bullocks and 5 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; and 235 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 20 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

ARYA SAMAJ.—The annual Shravani or the thread changing ceremony of the members and well-wishers of this Samaj was observed at the Samaj Hall, on Thursday, according to the Vedic rites. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, Soonderdas Dharamsi, Kanji Karsondas, Karsondas Lakhmidas, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Toolsidas Ludha, Nartari Vishnoo, Gordhan Runchhorji Odhowji, Sewakilal Karsondas, Soonderdal G. Varma, Pragnal Liladhar, Damodar Soondercas, and seventy-five other members. In the evening prizes were distributed by Dr. Moreshwar, Gopalrao Deshmookh, M.D., to the successful students of the Sanskrit School of the Samaj.

THE COST OF A SWEET TOOTH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Krishna Amaram and two other Hindu boys were brought up on a charge of stealing sugar to the extent of ten maunds from the warehouse of Mohun Deochaud, a sugar merchant. The accused used to reach the sugar in the warehouse by putting their hands through the window. They were arrested by the police on suspicion, when they were trying to dispose of two maunds out of the large stock in hand to a Hindu grocer at Bellasis Road. They all pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced the first accused to one month's hard labour, and the two others to receive six stripes each.

A CLEVER FAMILY.—We are informed that Miss Gertrude Ezechiel, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, has been awarded the bronze medal of that institution for proficiency in singing, and that a younger brother, Master Frank Ezechiel, has recently passed the London Matriculation in the first division. Mr. Percy Ezechiel, another member of the same family, and who recently distinguished himself at the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, is about to join the establishment of Mr. Wren, of Powis Square (whence he made the record marks for Woolwich in 1893, passing out first with over 2,000 marks ahead of the second on the list), in view to reading for the Home and Indian Civil Service Examination of 1898.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The Narel Purnima fair was held here to-day. From early morning the Hindus were seen making their way towards the seaside to perform morning ablutions; while in the evening a large crowd gathered near the sea to make the usual offering of cocoanuts. Merry-go-rounds were erected along the Bunder Road, while the cry of vendors of all sorts filled the air. At about 6 p.m., the Sowari, forming the detachment of Imperial Lancers, armed police, etc., headed by elephants, reached the Cotton Market, where H. H. the Sahib, who was seated on a richly caprisoned elephant, got down, and was driven to the sea, accompanied by the Diwan Saheb. The spectacle was a grand one, despite the drizzling rain, and the police arrangement was admirable throughout.—A valuable buffalo died from the effects of the bite of a rabid dog. Six other cattle fell victims to the dog, which was subsequently killed. —We have had copious showers during this week. Sunshine is much needed now, further rain being detrimental to the crops.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bhikia Bawaji, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, having no fixed place of residence. The deceased had no occupation and maintained himself by doing odd jobs. He was a cousin to one Pandoo Baboo, who has been employed as a domestic servant in the service of Mr. Dhondoo Moroba, a High Court Vakil, and resides at Kandawady. About 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Bhikia went and sat on a bench placed in front of a shop at Erskine Road. He then appeared to be somewhat drowsy, and leaning against the walk, went off to sleep. He remained in that state for about an hour and then vomited. The shop-keeper, who had known the deceased for some time past, placed him in a rickia and took him to his cousin at Kandawady. The cousin asked him what was the matter with him, but deceased, who was in a drowsy state, did not reply. The cousin then shook him, when deceased looked up, and said that he had taken opium, as he could not find any work. A household emetic was administered, but this did not improve the condition of the man, who was then taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium. He never came to himself again and died early on Saturday morning. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium, at Null Bazaar, went to show that, on Friday afternoon, deceased purchased there two annas worth of opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE KELAT ROAD OUTRAGE.

NEWS was received on Friday week of a dastardly outrage committed the previous afternoon at Piringabad, a village on the Kelat road, about 23 miles from Quetta. It appears that one Jaffer Khan, who is said to be a political refugee living under our control, took marriage at some petty native some months ago, and having converted his property into firearms decamped into the Amir's territory, where he took up his residence. Nothing more was heard of him until Friday afternoon when a band of men, supposed to be either led by or sent by him for the purpose, attacked four bazaar "tum-tums" which were driving out to Mustung with some local Pathans returning from the *Jagir* which is at present assembled in Quetta. Two out of four ghari-wallahs were killed on the spot, another so severely wounded as not to be expected to recover while the fourth managed to escape through the fleetness of his horse. The passengers in the gharies were not hurt, although it is said that they were robbed, probably as a blind. The ghariwallah who escaped met a Post Office inspector, named Kirpe Ram, returning from Mustung to Quetta, and he hearing the man's story went at once [illegible] informed Lieutenant Knox, the Political Agent, [illegible] happened to be in the neighbourhood. Intima[illegible] as at once sent into Quetta and a small party [illegible]th Bombay Infantry was immediately de[illegible] to Kolpur railway station, on the Bolan line, [illegible] expected the band might try and rush. [illegible]ernoon another party of the same re[illegible] Major Alban, was sent out to assist [illegible]ning them down, but it is not ex[illegible] will be very successful in their [illegible]pathies of the people are sure to [illegible]ers, or murderers perhaps we

[illegible]dent of the *Standard* wrote on [illegible]aptain of Engineers, Serebni[illegible] reconnoitring expeditions in [illegible]een appointed to command [illegible] half battalion of the Tur[illegible]sotnia of Cossacks, who, [illegible]tructing the Pamir high[illegible]he river Boriobo, in the [illegible]post on the Pamirs. It [illegible] so far advanced that [illegible]yl Art Pass. Accord[illegible]is intended to build [illegible]ry road.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Wandravandas Ramjee presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

In presenting their fifteenth annual report of the working of your mill, the directors have the pleasure to be able to show Rs. 1,22,303-10-8 as profit made by your mill, including Rs. 9,723-13-1 brought forward from last year's account, as shown by the audited accounts and statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st December 1896. Your directors have paid in October last an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, absorbing Rs. 45,000. They now purpose to divide a like sum for the second half-year, ended 31st December, 1896, which will amount to Rs. 45,000; to be written off to depreciation of machinary for wear and tear account, Rs. 20,000 to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 12,303-10-8;—total Rs. 1,22,303-10-8. Your directors take this opportunity to record their sincere regret at the very sad demise of one of their esteemed colleagues, Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, in whom the board has lost a very hardworking and energetic member. They have appointed in his place Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee, whose nomination requires your confirmation. The directors have appointed Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as an additional director of the company, whose nomination also requires your confirmation. Messrs. Gordhandas Kursondas and Ramjee Lakhmidas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk of fire for Rs. 14,60,700, and cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., for Rs. 5,93,000, aggregating Rs. 20,59,700. Your are requested to appoint auditors for the year 1897.

The report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. An interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share was declared for the half-year ending 31st December last. The appointment of Mr. Narandas Thackersey Moolji, made by the board in place of Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, deceased, and of Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee, as an additional director, was confirmed. Messrs. Gordhandas Kursandas and Ramjee Luxmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee Mirza and Palanjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE HONGKONG SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Hummum street, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Muljee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was presented:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their second annual report with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896. From the balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss, you will see that your company has made a net profit of Rs. 97,720-15-3 including the last year's balance of Rs. 804-4-10, from which your directors have paid an interim dividend of 50 per share in October last, which absorbed Rs. 37,500. They now propose to divide a like sum for the next half-year ending 31st December 1896, which will amount to Rs. 37,500; to carry to the depreciation of machinery, Rs. 20,000; to carry to next year's account Rs. 720-15-3;—Total Rs. 97,720-15-3. Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk by fire for Rs. 10,37,400, and cotton, twist, cloth, &c., for Rs. 4,00,000, aggregating Rs. 14,37,400.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the second half-year ending 31st December last was declared. Mr. Ramjee Luxmidas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee Mirza and Sunderdas Narandas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The customary compliment to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE NARSINGGIRJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Friday, in the mill office. There were 18 shareholders present. The following report of the directors and the balance-sheet were read:—Your directors have great pleasure in laying before you the duly audited balance-sheet for the term of nearly 10 months, viz., from the 11th September 1896 to the 31st July 1897. During the period under report an order has been given to the well-known firm of Messrs. Platt Brothers, through Messrs. Navrojee Vadia and Sons, of Bombay, for 20,000 ring throstle spindles and other preparatory machinery, on condition that the delivery of the machinery should begin in January, 1898, and be finished within four months from the commencement. About one-third of the total value of the machinery has been paid—Rs. 1,30,931-15-2. We have resolved to order a compound engine of 1,320 horse power from Messrs. Hicks and Hargreaves, the well-known engine-makers. We have decided to buy such a high power engine, so that it may not be found inconvenient, even if the number of spindles is doubled at a future date. Boilers are also to be purchased from the same firm, as well as shafting, that would be strong enough to work about 40,000 spindles. The order for engine, boilers, and shaftings is also given through Messrs. Navrojee Wadia and Sons, of Bombay. Drafts to the value of Rs.47,702, to be given by next mail, have been already purchased with a view to cover about one-third of the charges of the above order. The order for machinery could not be given earlier, owing to the plague in Bombay, and as the plans for buildings could not be finally settled before the order was given, the work was a little hindered. We are glad to say that the final plans are now in hand, and the work of the buildings is now rapidly progressing. The blow-room is to be large enough to hold openers and stuchers up to 45,000 spindles, and the spinning-room will accommodate 30,000 spindles. The reason why these rooms are intended to be built so large, is that the company may not be put to unnecessary expenditure of pulling down and rebuilding parts in case the company desire to increase the number of spindles earlier in future. The space that may remain unoccupied at present can be utilized for other purposes. Few leaders for beams, joists, and columns have been received, and the order for the same will be given soon. The tank is ready and the masonary and other work has been finished. It was proposed by Dr. Mahadev Ramchandra Ranade, and seconded by Shrimunt Malapa Basapa Warad, and unanimously resolved, that Shrimunt Maharaj Gyangirjee Jusputgerjee should accept the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Malkarjoonapa Chanbasapa Thobde, and seconded by Mr. Malkarjoonapa Chanbasapa Chavan, and unanimously resolved, that the report of the directors and audited balance-sheet from 11th September 1896 to 31st July 1897 should be accepted. It was proposed by Mr. Laxmi Narayen Balkisen Sardia, and seconded by Mr. Datatraya Anna Boobaue, and unanimously resolved, that Mr. Govind Krishna Nazar should be appointed an auditor for the year 1898, and that his fee should be Rs. 150 (one hundred and fifty.) It was proposed by Mr. Chanbasapa Shamapa Madki, and seconded by Dr. Mahadev Ramchandra Ranade, and unanimously resolved, that in addition to the ex-officio director appointed by the agents, the following gentlemen should be the directors for the year 1898:—Narsinggirjee Gyangirjee Maharaj, Shrimunt Maypa Basapa Warad, and Rowsaheb SaccaramRamchandra Kirloskar, and that their quorum should be of three directors. It was proposed by Mr. Malkarjoonapa Chanbasapa Chawan, and seconded by Mr. Mahalingapa Nagapa Vejarker, and unanimously resolved, that accounts of the company should be closed at the end of December every year. After giving thanks to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

THE S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

A PRIVATE meeting of the members of the sub-committee of the Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee Memorial Fund was held on Saturday, on the premises of the Bai Bhikaserjee Bengalee School, in the Fort, to consider what should be done with the balance of the fund after paying Rs. 22,000 for a marble statue of the deceased gentleman. Among those present were: the Hon. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, Virchand Dipchand, Harkissondas Narotuandas, D. R. Chichga, K. R. Cama, James Douglas, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Kaikhosroo H. Alpiewalla, Dharamsi Morarjee Gokaldas, &c. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan was called to the chair. The honorary secretaries, Messrs. James Douglas, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Dharamsi Morarjee Gokaldas, and D. R Chichgar, gave satisfactory explanations regarding the execution of the marble statue. All present expressed gratification of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's labour of love in connection with the statue. The letters read to the meeting shewed that, but for Mr. Dossabhoy's personal influence and recommendation, the eminent sculptor, Mr. Brock, would not have undertaken the execution of the statue. The suggestion made by the honorary secretaries, on the proposition of Mr. K. R. Cama, was after some discussion unanimously agreed to, namely, to give a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the building of the Chandanwady girls' school, which is at present under the control of the Joint Schools Committee, the building to be named after the deceased gentleman. The school was started by the late Mr. Bengalee himself, and its expenses for the first three years were defrayed by that gentleman out of his own pocket. The proposal was considered an appropriate one, and no counter proposition was brought forward. The secretaries were empowered to carry on correspondence in this matter. A meeting of the general committee will be called in about a month to finally settle the matter.

DR. NANSEN sold the old suit he wore when he met Mr. Jackson in Franz Josef Land to Madame Tussaud for £1000, and it will take its place among the wax-works and other curiosities.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SUIT AGAINST A MUNICIPALITY.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF FAIZPUR VS. MANAK DULAB SHET.

THIS was an appeal by the Muncipality of Faizpur, the original defendant, from an order of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Manakial, first-class subordinate Judge, A. P., at Dhulia, in appeal No. 232 of 1896. Mr. D. P. Kirloskar appeared for the appellant; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the respondent, Manak Dulab Shet, the original plaintiff. Section 48 of the Bombay District Municipal Act does not apply to a suit for specific performance of a contract or for damages for breach thereof, as such a suit is not an action for anything done or purporting to be done in pursuance of that Act.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—This suit was brought on the allegations that the plaintiff allowed the defendant Municipality to remove some otas belonging to him, and that the latter agreed that they would rebuild them on the completion of a gutter which they intended to build beneath the site, but that they now refuse to perform their agreement. It is thus a suit for specific performance of a contract, or for damages for breach thereof. Such a suit is not an action for anything done or purporting to be done in pursuance of the Bombay District Municipal Act, for the act, though it may give the Municipality power to make contracts, does not authorize them to refuse to perform them, and no section of the Act has been quoted under which they are now purporting to act. That Section 48 does not apply to actions on contracts was ruled in Mayandi vs. McQuhae (I. L. R., 2 Mad., p. 124.) and was also stated in the judgment of Ranade J. in Manohar vs. The Dakore Municipality (P. J., 1890, p. 774.) We confirm the order with costs.

THE POONA TRAGEDY AND THE LAW.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—Sir,—The late murders in Poona may serve to call attention to a portion of the Criminal Law which does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. These murders were instances of a special class of crime not uncommon in this country in which the instigator is powerful, intelligent, and wealthy, he shrouds himself in secrecy, and sends forth hired assassins to do his bidding. Your columns recently reported a case of this character. The details were vulgar and sordid enough, the only extraordinary point in the case was that the instigator was caught, and hanged. Those of your readers, who are acquainted with the procedure of the Criminal Courts, will concede that that case was one in a thousand, and that practically the instigator enjoys an impunity almost absolute, and that his audacity proceeds *pari passu* with his impunity. The Government has dealt with the Poona cases by special measures of deportation and forfeiture of property, and, I think, the majority of your readers will approve of those measures. If those measures are just and necessary, why should they be reserved for cases in which commissioned officers are murdered and denied to private individuals? The ordinary case is somewhat as follows:—You have two bitter enemis who for years flood the Criminal and Civil Courts with their quarrels; you have some recent aggravation of ill-will, and immediately one of them is murdered. The actual murderers have no personal interest in the matter and are only agents. The problem is to find them? The Government is unable to solve this problem and nothing is done—no reasonable person acquainted with the parties has any doubt in the matter. Even the children in the gutter can form a judgment, and a sound one, on the point. The principle under discussion already forms part of the Criminal Law, Section 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise." When evidence of specific theft fails, a minor penalty is provided and found to work well in practice. Assassins are not hired before two respectable witnesses, if you wait for these witnesses you will wait till doomsday. The end and object of Government is to punish criminals, and deter others from crime, the means by which that end is attained are comparatively of minor importance. The end of Government is not to blindly worship some theoretical system of procedure regardless of its results. It would seem that Government in this matter is sacrificing the end to the means, forgetting that minor penalties applied with certainty are a far stronger deterrent than a sentence of death applied only to an infinitely small fraction of the criminals concerned, and then only by the merest chance. A Government that cannot touch the powerful and crafty criminal, that can only punish the weak and the ignorant, is and must be a weak Government, and it will be treated after its kind. India is not the place for a weak Government.

THE DISQUIET IN INDIA.

PROFESSOR GOKHALE'S CHARGES.

THE following letter is published in the *Times*:—Sir,—I am sure that all judges and magistrates acquainted with the laws of India will agree with "Scrutator" in your issue of to-day in his question to Mr. Gokhale about crimes imputed to British soldiers at Poona, "why the complaints published by Mr. Gokhale in the United Kingdom were not, at the time of the alleged offence, preferred before the local authorities?"

Because, first, a complaint made to the military officers would have received attention under the military law. Secondly, on information to the police, the complaint is written down and the magistracy is informed, while the police officer can himself make inquiry and arrest the offenders (Criminal Procedure Code, Chaps. 5 and 14). Thirdly, the matter may be brought to the notice of a magistrate direct, who by s. 191 can at once act on a complaint or a police report. The district magistrate also can act on information from any person or upon his own knowledge or suspicion.

I lay stress on the fact that not only any woman injured, but any other person whatever to whom the facts are known may set the law in motion by complaining. This was solemnly settled in 1889 by the High Court of Bombay in full bench in the notorious cases of the "Corrupt Magistrates" (13 Bom. 590, 600), where the learned judges compelled the district magistrate to make inquiry at Poona. It was, therefore, open to Mr. Gokhale or any one of his informants to have called on a magistrate to take evidence, and, in the event of a refusal, to have moved the High Court by way of mandamus. These statutes and decisions are well known, cited to and obeyed by the magistrates; and so there was no need to apply to the Government of Bombay until the usual, simple and cheap remedies had been tried. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Governor can punish the violation of women. They can only bring the cases before the courts, and Mr. Gokhale's correspondent could have done this himself. Lastly, I would point out that Lord Sandhurst went to Poona and inspected the work being done by the Plague Committee; while his policy has always been our well-tried Indian policy of respect for the customs and feelings of the people. The system enforced at Poona was substantially the same as that which had already done much good at Bombay under General Gataere, to whom the grateful natives now wish to show public honour, as appears from the last *Times of India* mail. The public should for all reasons distrust anonymous complaints who made no sign at the time in Poona.—Yours, faithfully,

34, Lancaster Gate, W., July 23. JOHN JARDINE.

THE following strong letter appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Sir,—In your issue of the 5th current you publish what purports to be an "apology" from Gokhale to the Governor of Bombay.

This Gokhale is, I believe, a life member (that is he has promised to serve it for 20 years at least) of the "Deccan Education Society of Poona," on the strength of which he dubs himself a "Professor"!

How far he is suited to his position as a preceptor, his utterances as published in the *Manchester Guardian*, and his grovelling recantation of them on his return to India, will best show.

I do not know whether the Government he has defamed has any control over the Educational Establishments with which—to their misfortune—he is connected, or whether these receive any Government grants. In the former case, Gokhale's calumnious utterances should result in his instant removal; or in the latter in the withdrawal of any such grant.

This contemptible creature on his statements being proved malevolent falsehoods, abjectly climbs down, and attempts to foist the blame on to certain "correspondents."

Like all cowardly villifiers of honorable men he becomes imbued with a holy terror of consequences when he is found out, and unreservedly proclaims himself a liar throughout. Yet, in the sublimity of his insolence, he dares to write that it is "impossible for him, as a *gentleman*, (the italics are mine) to reveal the names of his correspondents." A gentleman forsooth!! Preserve us from such. No one can believe that if these correspondents, had any existence, save in his own fervid imagination, this Gokhale would have hesitated for an instant to sacrifice them wholesale, in his efforts to justify his dastardly slanders.

The gem of his "

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 607 BAGS OF DAMAGED SUGAR.
Under instructions from Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Action at the Victoria Dock:—
About 607 bags of Sugar landed ex. s.s. Cashmere in March, 1897, and now stacked in the Harbour wall, Victoria Dock, to satisfy the dock charges due thereon.

On A DAY, to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, very valuable and handsome teaked and blacked household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, piano, lamps, carpets, a large collection of Books, valuable garden, etc., the property of HENRY CONDER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th August, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
6 cases each 25 pc. ham.
4 " 50 pc. bacon.
7 " 2 double Gloster cheese.
Blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dressing and washstands, tables, sofas and chairs, whatnot, teapoys, wardrobe, almyrah, bedstead, easy, arm and without arm chairs, etc.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.
1 double barrelled 303 bore Express Rifle.
1 double barrelled Breach loading rifle and shot gun.
1 single shot Winchester rifle, 500 expres.
1 colts Magazine rifle 38 bore.
1 single barrel Breech loading rifle bore rifle.
1 single barrel Breach loading 12 bore fowling piece.
1 pair Webley's revolver.
1 pair pinfire revolver.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Vissonjee Valjee consisting of gold kundora bracelet, buttons with chain and albert with pencil and locket, silver anklets and vessels.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 gold Albert chain with seal attached.
1 gentleman's finger ring.
1 keeper ring, 1 cameo scarf pin, and 2 gold solitaires.
On account of the concerned,—
ex s.s. Carthage.
E S Pisory—3 cases each 300 bunches green beads,
1 case 150 bunches crystal beads.
ex s.s. Hicheimer.
E K B 72—46—3 cases each 300 bunches green beads,
78—2 cases each 300 bunches blue beads.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light Victoria.
1 new Hudson's pneumatic safety bicycle.
3 pneumatic safety bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF IVORY RINGS, CENTRES, AND HOLLOWS
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Ahmed Khan Mahomed—
T 1946 A—1 case } ivory ball rings.
1946 B—1 case }
16597—1 case ivory flat centres,
16497—1 case ivory ball hollows E.
T & S 104—1 cask ivory round hard centres.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BLLLASIS JUNCTION ROAD AT NEW NAGPADA.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Pala Roopa and Co. and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Withoba Gunoojee Soorvey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 7th October 1891 and in the indentures of further charges dated respectively 11th February 1895 and 25th February 1897 the following property viz :—
All that piece of Fazundari ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Bellasis Junction Road in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 90 and new No. 98 and standing on the name of Vithoba Gunoojee Soorvey containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Bhasker Purbhoo on the west by the house of Sewdass Purshotamdass on the north by the house of Bhowsee Vunjari and on the south by the public passage and the house of ramjee Jamadar and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Withoba Gunooji Soorvey.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTERALI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On FRIDAY next, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Jetha Raja, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ramchundra Cashinath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of July, 1890, the following property, viz.—
All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khuterali, outside the Fort, and in the sub district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7315, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1098 and Street No. 8, and bounded on the east by Khuterali Street, on the west by Jetaker's cart on the south by the house of Chintoo Nana, and on the north by the house of Babajee Sadoba, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Ramchundra Cashinath.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, GLASSWARE, AND CORRUGATED AND TILED-ROOFED GODOWN AT CARNAC BUNDER.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Ameeroodin.
A large quantity of machinery and rich glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a list of which could be seen at the office of the undersigned, and a corrugated and tiled-roofed godown, the whole to be sold in one lot.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF UNDIVIDED TWO-THIRDS SHARE IN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Oswasjee Dinshaw Wadia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Lawrance Augustus Watkins, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of May, 1894.
All that the undivided two-thirds share of interest of the mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or cart, containing one wheel and by admeasurement 1,503 square yards and three ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, buildings and dwelling-houses standing thereon, with cocoanut plantations and trees of every kind growing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Mahim Bazaar Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 911 of Pension, and No. 190 of Tax, Collector's new No. 4349, old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 1-23, and which said messuages, tenements, bungalows, buildings and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Ward No. 1 and Street No. 1, and now under G. Ward Nos. 5216, 5247 and 5248, and Street Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on or towards the west by the property of Venkatee, Sathe Camattee, on or towards the north by the property of Balgowan Hargowan, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Venkatee Sathe Camattee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1897.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Sidrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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PART II of the Third of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1896-97 will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIR HALL of the UNIVERSITY, on TUESDAY, the 17th August (TO-MORROW), commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT.—The Transition or Middle English.—Summary of changes. The Language of Chaucer. Scandinavian, Dutch and Celtic elements incorporated.
LECTURER.—The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.
The Lecture is open to the Public.
By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th August, 1897.

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

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1 Pound to Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
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"GYMKHANAS."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 14.

THERE was a decline of 1-16 per cent. yesterday in the price of Consols in London, 112 7-16 being quoted. Rupee Securities were also lower to the same extent at £63¼ ; and in Indian Sterling Loan a drop of ¼ per cent. made the quotation 118. Paris Exchange on London advanced 2 centimes to 25·18½ fcs., while French Rentes were unaltered at 105. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1½ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 25¾d. per oz., as it also was in New York at 55½ cents., demand Exchange on London being 1-8 cent. lower at 4·85½ dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper was £56¼ per ton.

A further decline of 5-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols to-day to 112½. French Rentes continued at 105, and Paris Exchange on London again advanced 2 centimes to 25·20½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan lost another 1-2 per cent., standing at 117½, and Rupee Securities another 3-16 per cent., £63 5-16 being quoted. Bar Silver was ¼d. lower at 25½d. per oz., and the metal declined ⅛ cent. in New York to 55 cent. with demand Exchange on London a further 1-8 cent. lower at 4·85⅜ dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on 3 months' sight Short London Bills was 1-8 per cent. higher, at 1 5-8 per cent. ; and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills ¼ per cent, at 2 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £200,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold, to Bombay ; £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to Calcutta ; and £22,000 in Silver, to Hongkong.

For Guzerat yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 45½s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk ; for Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed, 43⅞s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the canal, tone of the Market quiet ; Brown Rapeseed, 41 5-8s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the canal, market quiet ; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre sellers via the Canal.

In spot prices of Cotton there was a falling off yesterday in Broach, Dhollera, and Oomra descriptions of East Indians in Liverpool, of 1-32d. per lb. ; spot Mid.-Americans were unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being 4 7-64d. for August delivery, and 3 49-64d. for December-January. The market closed easier in tone, Surats easier, and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales ; Imports, nil. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady. To-day spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. per lb., in Liverpool to 4 3-16d., while quotations for all descriptions of East Indians and for American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The sales for the day amounted to 5,000 bales, and the imports to 3,000 bales. The market at closing was quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet ; the Manchester market was firmer. The sales for the week ending yesterday totalled 55,000 bales, against 47,000 bales for the previous week ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales more, at 52,000 bales. The week's Imports fell off by 6,000 bales, to 5,000 bales ; and the total Stock was reduced by 54,000 bales, standing yesterday at 616,000 bales.

Of the total shipments of cottons and Twist during the month of July, the missions of plain cottons to Calcutta were the largest, amounting to 76,200,000 yards, or 2,100 bales ; while those to Bombay were 17,050,000 yards, or 4,500 bales ; to Madras 5,500,000 yards, or 2,200 bales ; and to Karachi, 2,600,000 yards or 500 bales. Bombay received 1,600,000 yards of colored cottons ; Karachi, 1,050,000 yards ; Calcutta, 5,200,000 ; and Madras, 500,000 bales. Bombay's receipts of printed cottons were 3,200,000 yards ; while those at Calcutta were 3,000,000 yards ; and at Karachi and Madras, 1,300,000 yards each. Of Twist, 1,000,000 lbs. were shipped to Calcutta ; 800,000lbs. each to Bombay and Madras ; and 250,000 lbs. to Karachi.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 8 cents per lb. ; August Futures advanced 3 points to 7·57 cents., and December declined 7 points to 6·92 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

August-Futures further advanced 2 points to-day to 7·59 cents ; and December were another 12 points lower, at 6·80 cents per lb. ; Ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 8 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 3,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,390,000 bales, compared with 8,370,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Locally the cotton market is utterly lifeless to-day, with no business reported. Prices for the new crop are Rs. 2 lower, but there are no buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,514 bales.
Wheat	5,080 "
Linseed	2,516 "
Rapeseed	6,787 "
Castorseed	676 "
Rice	1,292 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and neglected.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small demand for Bank Paper, but no merchants' Bills were offering, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3½	17-32d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3½	17-32d. "
" 3 mts' sight	1s. 3 17-32	to 9-16d. "
Credits "	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Francs "	1'64½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Prices further declined to-day in an unsettled market to 98¾ and 98 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents ; for Threes 94 was quoted.

SHARES are quite neglected, and in prices the only changes reported are a decline of Rs. 2½ in New Indian Press, and of Rs. 3 in Kemp and Co

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 13.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3½ per cent. Rentes	105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	25⅞.

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	55,000 bales.
" Surats	900 "
" Imports of cotton	5,000 "
" " Surats	Nil "
" Stock of cotton	616,000 "
" " Surats	23,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, AUG. 13.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila arrived here this morning.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, arrived here this evening.
ADEN, AUG. 13.
The Austian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.
Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd July 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week ...	400	300	...	700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	532	9,344	1	9,878
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	541	...	572
Total to corresponding date do.	532	9,344	1	9,878

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,178
Ditto to date ..... " 9,178

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FULTON—July 16, at 4, St. George's square, S.W., the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fulton, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.
HUNT—July 20, the wife of Captain Edwin Hunt, 7th Bn. Rifle Brigade, of Kingsfold, Billingshurst, Sussex, and Munzerabad, Mysore, India, of a daughter.
McLAUGHLIN—July 29, at 19, Elms-road, Clapham Common, the wife of F. J. McLaughlin, late P.W.D., India, of a son.
WODEHOUSE—July 22, at 2, South-view, Teignmouth, the wife of Captain F. W. Wodehouse, Bombay Political Department, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—VOULES—July 24, at St. Luke's, West Norwood, Edgar Morris, son of General Baker, of Ootacamund, India, to Cherry, eldest daughter of Gordon Biennerhassett Voules, of the Admiralty.
CURREY—BINNY—July 24, at St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Aldeburgh, E. P. N. Currey, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., eldest son of the late J. E. Currey, Esq., M.D., of Lismore, Co. Waterford, Ireland, and Constance Murray, fourth daughter of Major Genl Binny, B.S.C. (Retird), of Crespigny, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
DAWSON—ARATHOON—June 22, at Catherington, Horndean, Hants, Robert Dawson, youngest son of the late Colonel Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, to Louise T. Lecky Arathoon, daughter of J. H. W. Arthoon, Esq., Oude, Bar., India.
JAQUES-NICHOLSON—July 27, at the parish church, Croydon, Percy N. Jaques son of John Jaques, of Duppas hill, Croydon, to Annie Grant Nicolson, second daughter of the late Dr. Nicholson, Surgeon Major of the Bombay Army.
LANGSTON—PIERS—July 21, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Alfred Cecil Langston, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Dept., Madras Presidency, to Helen Louisa, only Surviving daughter of the late Colonel T. Tristram Piers, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Tristram Piers, Montpellier-terrace, Cheltenham.
MACTAGGART—FERRARS—July 26, at the parish church of St. Mary's, Hornsey, London by the Rev. Prebendary Jeakes, Rector of Hornsey, Peter Cloudon Mactaggart, of Glasgow and Burma, to Marie, second daughter of Maximillan Henry Ferras, late of Her Majesty's Indian Forest Department.
PROBERT—RIDHAM—July 22, at St. Luke's, the Rev. William Mitchell Probert, Curate of Chelsea Old Church, son of W. C. Probert, Esq., J. P., to Jertrude, widow of Glinn Pridham, Esqr., solicitor, and youngest daughter of the late Sir George Parker, Bart., 7th Bengal Infantry.
SCOTT—L'AMY—July 24, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Walter Cleland Scott, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, to Helen, daughter of Sylvester L'Amy, Esq.
STOCKLEY—COOKE—July 21, at the church of St. Remigius Hethersett, Norfolk, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Stockley, A.P. Dept., late of "The Royal Irish" Regt., third son of the late Captain W. S. Stockley, H.E.I.C.S., to Elizabeth Frances Mcdowall, widow of H. R. Cooke, Esq., Ind. C.S., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General G. C. Stockley, Bombay Army.
WILSON.—NAYLOR—July 21, at Cairo, William Hawkins Wilson, M. B., Oxon, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Cairo, Egypt, son of J. C. Wilson, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., of Shelwood House and Exetor College, Oxford, Barrister at law, to Kate Hamilton, youngest daughter of J. R. Naylor, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, retired of Cadbury House, Yatton, Somerset.

DEATHS.

APCAR—July 26, Joseph Alexander Apcar, of Avonmore-mansions, West Kensington, youngest son of the late Alexander A. Apcar, of Calcutta, 34.
BULLOCK—July 31, in the train at Hounslow, Thomas Warren Bullock, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., of Overtown House, Isleworth, eldest son of the late Henry Bullock, F. R. C. S., of Isleworth, 57.
REID—July 25, at Tailfetts, Perth, Scotland, Minnie Ellen Fillan, only child of Captain C. C. Reid, 4th Sikhs, and his late wife, Hunter Macdonald Ballingal, aged 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897.

THE mobilisation of a force of upwards of twenty-five thousand men at Rawalpindi and Peshawar is undoubtedly intended as a reminder not only to the Protected tribes, but to the Amir of Afghanistan and his officials, that the Government of India is able to enforce respect for our frontier, and is determined to do so. It is an imposing military demonstration, the nature of which cannot be misunderstood. It does not portend war ; it is rather a guarantee of peace. Our Simla correspondent, in a lucid exposition of the present situation to be read in another column, states that the responsible political officers on the frontier do not confirm the rumours that the Afghan authorities are fomenting the troubles in British territory. But it is an undoubted fact that Afghan subjects from over the border have taken part in the audacious attack on the Shabkadr Fort near Peshawar, and in the fighting at Malakhand and Chakdara. Too much importance need not be given to such incidents, for it is very probable that if there were disturbances in Afghanistan the unruly elements in the tribes under British protection could not resist the temptation to join in the fray and take their chance of plunder. But it is held at Simla that neither the Amir nor his officials have exerted themselves as they should have done to discourage the participation of Afghan subjects in insurrectionary movements on British soil. The mobilising of a strong corps of British Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery within easy reach of the Khyber and the Kurram routes is unquestionably intended to bring Abdul Rahman and his officials to understand the gravity of the situation created by their neglect of neighbourly duties. It is, however, reassuring to learn from an authentic source that the action which is being now taken, is only a preparation for possible eventualities. Nothing has yet happened to render necessary anything beyond preparation. As we have always maintained, the political prudence and cool head of the Amir can be counted upon to avert a catastrophe which, with a less competent ruler in Kabul, might shake Afghanistan to its foundations. It would appear that, already, the significance of the energetic preparations for possible contingencies, which have been so rapidly made, have been appreciated by those most directly interested. On Saturday afternoon, and into the night, the reports from the Khyber, Kohat, Tirak, Tochi, Malakhand and Shabkadr show that all was quiet along the frontier, and the reconnaissances made in various directions failed to discern any armed gathering.

But there is no doubt that the state of affairs on the North-West frontier is serious. The 28th Pioneers, which were to have left Poona on Friday night, were ordered to the front "immediately," and their departure was accelerated by twelve hours. When twelve hours are deemed important in such a matter there must be grounds for anxiety. The mobilization of three brigades, one at Malakand and two at Rawal Pindi, has not escaped the attention of even the man in the street, and the Funds have declined. There are sixteen regiments at Pindi with three batteries of artillery—a large reserve for the considerable force in the field in the immediate neighbourhood of Peshawar and in the Swat and Tochi Valleys. The risings of the Waziris, the Swatis, the Mohmands, and the Boner-wals being successive, each tribe chivalrously waiting until that which first tried conclusions with the British authority had done its best and been handsomely beaten, reduced the chances of even a temporary success to *nil*. But the recklessness with which each successive wavelet of tribesmen moved against well-armed and highly disciplined troops to experience uniform defeat, followed by exemplary punishment, is none the less remarkable. It testifies to the widespread spirit of unrest prevailing amongst the mountaineers, who were brought under the British Protectorate by the Durand treaty and the events which followed the Chitral Campaign. Seeing that the tribesmen are nearly all Pathans, inhabiting more or less sterile mountains, which have never submitted to the sway of a regular Government since the creation, it could scarcely be expected that they would take kindly to the regime of settled order suddenly imposed upon them. But no one expected that the little misunderstanding in the Tochi Valley, which was so promptly avenged, would be the signal for risings on a far larger scale and in an ever widening circle until the mountaineers attacked a fort within earshot of Peshawar. It is quite natural to suppose that so general a movement of the tribes which with a little more simultaneity might have been for a time very embarrassing, was not altogether spontaneous. It has been said that the impulse had its origin in Peshawar, where a certain spirit of fanaticism has been aroused by the preaching of Mullahs and the far off echoes of Moslem victories over the gibour in the south-east of Europe. The preaching of Mullahs, at least one of whom has the distinction of being surnamed the Mad, has generally preceded and accompanied the marshalling of the clans which have so rashly endeavoured to measure their strength with that at the disposal of the Government. That there is a certain element of religious excitement in the uprising is sufficiently evident.

Is there anything else ? Is the impulse in part political ? In other words, has the movement been encouraged or stimulated by hints or promises of support from Kabul ; some of our contemporaries have deemed it almost superfluous to ask the question. Now, as on many other occasions, they take it for granted that the Amir Abdul Rahman is reponsible for any trouble that arises amongst the border tribes. His influence over them is assumed to be all powerful, although we have taken every precaution to reduce it to zero. It is well, however, to correct this assumption by the recognition of the fact that the authority of the Amir is by no means as absolute even amongst the tribes within his own much restricted borders as it is generally supposed to be. Some of his regiments only recently mutinied at Asmar, and it required the presence of the Commander-in-Chief to restore order and discipline. The Mohmands inhabit mountains, the crest of which is the new political frontier dividing Afghan from British territory. If the tribesmen dwelling upon the British slopes are trying to raid Peshawar it was scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the Mohmands on the Afghan slopes were able to resist the temptation to share in the venture. Since they yielded to it the Amir will probably address an energetic remonstrance to the Government of India for allowing their subjects to get out of hand and lead his tribesmen into evil courses. That the Amir should risk his throne and his Kingdom by stirring up the neighbouring Pathan tribes to insurrection is in the last degree improbable. He is not the man to enter on so wild an adventure even to oblige the Sultan, if it be true, as is said, that Abdul Hamed has, at the suggestion of a certain European Potentate, invited him to create a diversion by fomenting troubles on the Indian frontier. The Amir is not the man to get other people's chestnuts out of the fire. There is more of speculation than of evidence in the suggestions which have been put into print respecting the attitude of the Amir in this business. Our well informed Simla correspondent in our impression of Saturday stated on the best information that the Political Agents on the frontier report to the Foreign Office that there is no reason to attribute the movements of the tribes to "Afghan or other intrigues." Mad Mullahs and the generous impatience of hereditary robbers at the unwelcome restrictions imposed by prosaic Politicals on the traditional give and take of their ancestral mountains are sufficient to account for much that has happened so far.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, this afternoon, there will be a renewal, in a more insidious form of the ungenerous attacks that have been made on more than one occasion upon Dr. T. S. Weir. The unfaltering and indomitable energy with which the Health Officer laboured from morning till night during the plague epidemic to restrict its ravages, and save life, met with cordial recognition from the Municipal Commissioner, who on a recent occasion brushed aside with indignation the aspersions which had been cast on a man who had been in daily contact with the disease in the worst slums, and stated that the services he has rendered were splendid and beyond price. The proposed censure found no seconder. The notice of motion now to be disposed of, it is to be hoped in the same summary fashion, is in too parts ; first that the Health Office should be in charge of a bacteriologist ; and secondly, that Dr. Weir's services should be placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government. The good faith and straightforwardness of these proposals may be judged by two facts. The proposer of the motion for entrusting the charge of the Health Department to a bacteriologist has made himself notorious by the fatuous denunciation with which he inveighed against bacteriology as a delusion and a fraud, and ridiculed the claim of Pasteur and his like to be considered benefactors of mankind. Yet he now proposes that the health of the city shall be given over to the care of a bacteriologist. It is not at present a question of hindering the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India ; the object is to raise a cry that only a bacteriologist is fitted to be Health Officer. There are two distinguished bacteriologists now in Bombay, and lately there were many others, including Dr. Koch. They would one and all say that to select a bacteriologist for the administration and practical work of the Executive Health Officer of Bombay would argue complete ignorance of what the study of bacteriology requires. It requires a well equipped laboratory and a staff of highly trained assistants, working under a specialist devoting his whole time and his every thought to work. What would have been the of the common sense or even of the of a man who should have proposed Pasteur the Health Officer of P the proposal is not serious. Th proposes that an expert in should be made Health Offic does not believe in bacteriol part of the motion has evade the provisions of th which require a two-thir the Municipal Commissi Officer or the Executive H the Government being pointments. It is well the Corporators would attempt to thus requite Dr. Weir's signal services to the city during the recent visitation—the crown and culmination of long, arduous and valuable services for many years. It is hoped that in the absence of a majority of the members, and especially of the European members, during the rains, a snatch vote taken when not more than a-third of the Councillors are present, would put an affront on Dr. Weir which he would resent by sending in his resignation. Every member of the municipal body who is in Bombay should make it a point to foil this disingenuous manœuvre by being present at to-day's meeting.

SENSATIONAL crime is apparently dying out of India, and Police records from the non-regulation Provinces and Native States lack the interest which formerly characterised them. The Hyderabad Assigned Districts used to come very near the Central Provinces some time ago in the matter of humorous dacoities and picturesque tragedies. But even bud-mashes find that time flies in these high-pressure days and even their most determined outrages are prosy unromantic things, lacking in finish and style. Take the chapter of the newly-issued report from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts which deals with dacoity as an example. Most of them were common house dacoities and the bulk due to prevailing scarcity rather than to a love of adventure. Described as dacoity pure and sim

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FORTHCOMING DUELS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Count of Turin has arrived in Paris and sent a challenge to Prince Henri of Orleans, who has accepted it.

His challenge takes precedence of the one sent to the Prince by General Albertone.

LATER.

The duel between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin will be fought, on Monday, ... with swords outside France.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN PRINCE OF ORLEANS AND COUNT OF TURIN.

AUG. 15.

The duel between the Count of Turin and Prince ... of Orleans was fought with swords on the ... flats of Paris this morning.

The encounter, which was a desperate one, lasted ... twenty-six minutes.

The Prince of Orleans was seriously wounded ... the shoulder and the abdomen.

The Count of Turin was wounded in the hand.

PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.

AUG. 14.

Prince Francis of Teck has been appointed to the ... of the Sirdar Kitchener in the Nile ... expedition.

HONORS FOR A CHINESE ENVOY.

Changyenhoon, the Special Chinese Ambassador, ... who was sent to attend the Queen's Jubilee, has been appointed Honorary Grand Cross of St. ... Michael and St. George.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL AT BUSHIRE.

Major Malcolm Reade has been appointed ... Consul-General at Bushire.

FUNERAL OF SENOR CANOVAS.

The State funeral of Senor Canovas took place ... at Madrid, yesterday, with great pomp.

REPORTED LARGE CHINESE LOAN.

The *Times* publishes a report that Sheng, representing China, has been authorised to sign a provisional contract with the Hooley Syndicate for ... five per cent. loan of sixteen millions sterling ... at 95.

LATER.

The provisional contract between China and the Hooley Syndicate for a five per cent. sixteen million loan has been signed.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The difficulty connected with the payment of the Greek indemnity still delays the peace negotiations.

CRICKET NEWS.

Surrey has beaten Essex by ten wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Yorkshire by an innings ... and 26 runs.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

INDIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.

THE LOSS BY LOW EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

The earnings of the Indian Railways last month were nearly seventy lakhs better than in July 1896. The heavy loss made in the earlier months of the year, therefore, is in a fair way of disappearing. The accounts now published for 1896 show that although the annual loss was less than in either 1894 or 1895, Government still finds the three great guaranteed railways a heavy drain on its resources. The loss to the revenues of the country, due to Exchange in connection with the Great Indian Peninsual last year, was seventy-one lakhs; that connected with the Bombay-Baroda was twenty-five lakhs, while the Madras Railway similarly accounted for a loss of thirty-one lakhs.

SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

In the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition the Viceroy's prize has been won by Miss Pirie; Lady Elgin's prize by Captain Pitman; the Society's first prize by Mr. G. A. Anderson (for a water-color); the Society's second prize by Mrs. J. M. Young (for a water-color); Sir Mackworth Young's prize by Mrs. A. M. Cunliffe; the Society's prize (for a painting in oils) by Mrs. Williamson; Sir George White's first prize by Lieutenant Molyneux, and his second prize by Sergeant Poole; Mr. Trevor's prize by Captain Doone; Sir James Westland's prize by Lieutenant Molyneux; Lady Young's prize by Mrs. A. Lang; Sir Edwin Collin's first prize by Miss Cleghorn, his second prize by Miss Newnham-Smith, his third prize by Miss Vera Carey; the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's prize by Mrs. J. Ker; Mr. Chalmer's prize by Miss Sandford; Colonel Robertson's prize by Mr. McCracken; the Society's prize by Miss Hume; Sir John Woodburn's first prize by Miss Scaife, and his second prize by Miss Pirie; Captain Agnew's prize by Lady Bruce; and the Society's prize by Mrs. Pettifer. The Society's prize won by Miss Hume is for the best portrait in any medium; and that won by Mrs. Pettifer is for an original still-life subject.

QUARANTINE IN TURKISH ARABIA.

Quarantine in Turkish Arabia against arrivals from India and Baluchistan is reduced to ten days, but the prohibition against the entry of Shiahs and corpses from India remains in force.

KIRKEE CORDITE.

A quantity of cordite, just manufactured at Kirkee, is being sent Home for exhaustive experiments by the War Office.

POONA, AUG. 14.

Cordite has sufficiently advanced in manufacture at Kirkee to be put through a severe test. On Friday some cordite made at the Factory at Kirkee, was tried against an equal quantity of the article made at Woolwich, and it was found that the local-made article turned out superior to the Home manufactured.

THE PLAGUE.

...gue is raging badly at Kirkee. There were ... and 20 deaths yesterday.

...ration Camp has b... ...ing to ...

...andant, Deolali Depot, has arranged to ...ary rest camp at Manmad, on Wed... 18th instant, for the accommoda... ...00 men, 100 mules, and 140 fol... ...apton Regiment moving from ...pindi.

...D THE MILITARY ...IONS.

...pondent wires:— ...s here in connection ... Military opinion ...g and a complete ... to Rawalpindi, ... active service.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

THE INDIAN ARMY READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES.

A CORPS OF 25,000 MEN MOBILISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

The position regarding Afghanistan is this:—The reports of responsible political officers do not confirm the rumours of the Afghan authorities being mixed up in the recent frontier disturbances. Afghan subjects from over the border have undoubtedly shared in the attacks on the Shabkadar and the determined fighting at the Malakhand and Chakdara just as the *budmash* element of the tribes under our protection would be liable to join in if similar disturbances were going on, on the Afghan side, especially if Afghanistan were as rich in loot as are the British border districts.

It is, however, very reasonably thought here that the Amir and his officials should have done more than they have to discourage such participation, and the exceedingly strong force of British Infantry, Cavalry, and guns, which is concentrating at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, where, all told, we shall soon have a mobile army of upwards of twenty-five thousand men, is undoubtedly intended as a reminder that the Government of India is able to enforce respect for its frontier, and that it means to do so.

The action which is being taken, however, is only one of preparation for possible eventualities, and that its meaning is well understood and appreciated is indicated by the quiet which political reports now show is reigning along the border.

There is no desire here to do anything precipitate, and nothing has yet happened to make more than the preparation necessary.

With an Amir of the sound sense and political foresight characterising Abdur Rahman, therefore, there is no reason to suppose that the trouble will develop, though the position is certainly a very serious one.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE AMIR.

It is understood that communications are now passing between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan regarding the participation of Afghans in the recent raids upon Shabkadr Fort and in the Tochi Valley.

NO SIGN OF THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMANDARA, AUG. 15.

The Reserve Brigade under Brigadier-General Woodhouse has now become the 3rd Brigade Malakhand Field Force, and is being concentrated at Mardan.

Major Beatson, 11th B. I., reconnoitred yesterday to Ladikhai, whence they saw the country beyond as far as Barikot. No armed men were met with or seen.

The villagers reported that many Bonerwals had arrived in the Upper Swat Vallay, and Hindustani fanatics had either come or were coming. They will soon have reason to report their temerity.

The road to Ladikhai presents no difficulties of any consequence, and a force marching over the causeway can easily be protected as far as Barikot.

The country seems easy in places, and suitable for Cavalry, being fairly open.

The force for Amandara halts there to-day, and probably moves to-morrow.

The Mooab Shahkot passes were reconnoitred yesterday, but no sign of the enemy was seen.

The graded road over the Malakhand from the twenty-sixth to the thirty-fourth milestones from Nowshera is to be metalled forthwith.

MORE WIRE CUTTING AT TOCHI.

IMPORTANT MOVE TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

News up to late, last night, from the Khyber, Kohat, Tirah, Tochi, Malakhand, and Shabkadr reports all quiet yesterday throughout the frontier, the only exception being some more wire cutting in the Tochi Valley.

Another reconnaissance went out, yesterday, from Shabkadr, but saw no trace of the enemy.

An important move will be made on Monday, when one of the Malakhand Brigades will march into the Boner country on the left bank of the Swati river.

CONSTITUTION OF RESERVE BRIGADES.

The first Reserve Brigade has been ordered to assemble at Rawalpindi and will be under the command of Brigadier-General N. Westmacott, with Captain Blood, Royal Irish Rifles, as D. A. A. G.; Captain Edwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, as D. A. Q. M. G.; Captain Hoghton, 1st Bombay Infantry, as Field Intelligence Officer; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock as P. M. O.; Veterinary-Lieutenant Carr as Veterinary Officer; and Captain Watson as Brigade Commissariat Officer.

The third Brigade will be under the command of Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs, with Major McSwiney, 1st Hyderabad Contingent Lancers, as D. A. A. G.; Captain Scudamore, Royal Scots as D.A.Q.M. G.; Major Berwick Copley, King's Royal Rifles, as Field IntelligenceOfficer; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy as P.M. O.; Veterinary-Lieutenant Wilson as Veterinary Officer; and Captain Murray as Brigade Commissariat Officer.

DESPATCH OF A FIELD HOSPITAL FROM BOMBAY.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. F. CLEVELAND, I.M.S., has been placed in charge of Section B., No. 46, Native Field Hospital, under orders for Malakhand. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Cotton Good shed, next to Tramway Stables, Colaba, has been fixed as the equipping station of the section, which is being mobilized to proceed to Nowshera. All Departments concerned have been directed to send the stores for delivery there at once.

Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, A. V.D., has been directed to examine and report on Army ...rt and siege train bullocks in the Com... Lines, Bombay, as to their fitness for

They leave to-morrow afternoon in two batches, picking up the Wellington Detachment at Wadi Junction and halting at six stations en route, arriving at their destination on the 24th instant.

The 5th Madras Infantry stationed at Secunderabad, also leave for the front on Thursday or Friday.

Both these regiments contain splendid fighting material, and may be relied upon to behave creditably. The garrison here is thus reduced to two regiments, and they are not likely to be replaced for some months; and the Nizam cannot be too highly praised for his willingness to countenance this reduction in the face of a Treaty by which the British are bound to maintain the forces tipulated in Secunderabad.

Evidence continues to accumulate daily, remarks the *Pioneer*, showing that the tribal force which the Mullah of Hadda led at Shabkadr was mostly composed of men from within the Afghan border. They came from Kunar in the Jellalabad District, Lalpura, and the western parts of the Mohmand country under Afghan rule. The Mullah seems to have originally gathered them about him in the Bohai valley, and then to have marched towards the Gondai valley leading to Shabkadr, calling on all Mohmands under our political influence to join him. He thus swept in some hundreds of recruits in spite of the fact that the local headmen only the previous week had given assurances of their loyalty to the authorities at Peshawar. These maliks could not or would not restrain the tribesman, who were carried away by fanatical excitement. The serious point is of course, that subjects of the Amir should have committed themselves to open hostilities. We hear also from Peshawar that the whole body of Mohmands in Afghan territory are still excited, native reports crediting them with the intention of trying another raid. As the situation presents itself at the present moment, it is obviously wise to

STILL FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE GARRISON OF PESHAWAR

so as to have a second column ready to take the field if the tribal excitement spreads. The Government of India therefore have ordered up the following troops:—4th Dragoon Guards and "K" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, from Rawalpindi; the 26th Punjab Infantry from Jullundur, and No 3 (British) Mountain Battery from Jutogh, Simla Hills. The Northamptonshire Regiment, at Secunderabad, has been directed to proceed to Jullundur to replace the 2nd Queen's Regiment, ordered to Rawalpindi. The Malakand Field Force being now throughly equipped for movement at the shortest notice can, if necessary, operate to the south-westward, sweeping through the Utman Khel district below the junction of the Swat and Panjkora rivers, and taking the Mohmands in their rear. A demonstration in force in this direction would effectually prevent any further raiding. The Utman Khels shared in the attack on the Malakhand, and their punishment should not be long delay. The distance to be covered to reach their villages is very short, as Tota, whence the principal contigent of fighting man came, is only 20 miles is a beeline west of Malakand.

RELIEF OF CHAKDARA FORT.

A special Correspondent writing from Chakdara on saturday week, says:—Last night there was a heavy fall of rain which has cooled the atmosphere considerably, but it is getting warm again as I write. The 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Meikeljohn, has concentrated at Amandara, about nine miles off, in the Swat Valley, between here and Chakdara. The 2nd Brigade is concentrating at Khar, under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, but at present they have not got sufficient transport to admit of any further move forward. Colonel Reid remains here to command the Malakhand post. The 10th Field Battery passed through here last night, on their way to Khar. They are to join the 1st Brigade, and the Guides Infantry come back to Khar to-day. Yesterday Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding the Guides Cavalry, reconnitred along the bank of the Swat river and met with no opposition. A few shots, however, were fired at his part from the opposite of the Swat river. On Thursday last Thana was burned, which loss will fall heavily on the lower Swatis. We have been busy during the last two years in giving them rice to sow and fruit trees to plant and now we have to undo all our kindness and demolish their houses and cut down their trees.

To-day a number of villages in the Swat Valley have been burned, but there was not much found in any of them: boursa flags and a few Korans, besides a few sheep and goats. The bulletin of the enemy's losses has just been issued from information supplied by Major Deane, the Chief Political officer with the force. The losses are a good deal heavier than were at first anticipated, and would doubtless have been much more had the attacks been delivered by day instead of by night. The total killed alone were 700 in the attacks on the Malakhand and over 500 in the relief of Chakdara, while during the time that Chakdara was being besiged the loss is estimated at 2,000. There was one smooth bore gun mounted in the Chakdara Fort, which was looked after by an old Sikh who used to pat his gun and say what a fine gun it was and what a hard hitter. However, in time came, for it was noticed that the enemy usually went into a mosque opposite the fort to pray before coming out to attack the infidels.

THE OLD ARTILLERYMAN GOT THE RANGE,

filled his gun to the muzzle with grape and loosed off into the brown just as they were leaving the mosque. They acknowledge a loss of eighty killed at that one discharge; now there is no holding the oldman: he swears that his gun cannot be beaten, and looks down on the Mountain Battery guns as much inferior to his hitherto despised weapon, and I think he deserves great credit for biding his time till he had got a good "gaggle" within range. The enemy evidently meant getting into Chakdara, for they had prepared scaling ladders and openly boasted of what they would do to the defenders when once they had got inside. The relief did not come a moment too soon, for large bodies, estimated at 4,000 of the Utman Khel were seen by the troops coming up from Dargao, marching along the hills from the west-ward; however, they did not come to close quarters when they saw how the fight had gone, but vanished. Most of the killed were Ranazis. The lower Swatis, who had hitherto been rather despised and thought a harmless race of agriculturists, showed by their attacks that they were not the effeminate of the Pathan toffshoots. Many of them had doubtless been attracted by the news of our abandonment of the North Camp and

HOPED TO SHARE IN THE PLUNDER,

the rocks round the North Camp are simply covered with lead splashes and the amount of lead lying about would gladden the heart of any Adjutant who tries in these days to make his lead and cartridge fund pay its way. Two trees in front of the levy post captured by the enemy, and where some dozen of the Sikhs were killed, are simply riddled with bullets and all the branchss cut off. The wounded here in hospital are all doing well. Out of the sun it is quite cool, because there is always a good breeze blowing, and the nights are delicious. Three officers of the Royal West Kent passed through here to-day. They had been attached to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the Tochi, and had been recalled when their regiment was ordered on service. Stores and provisions are hourly arriving from Nowshera. The road is quite safe up to here though conveys always come through with an escort.

THE TOCHI VALLEY AFFAIR.

Now that a pause in the fighting on the frontier enables one to look at recent events a little more critically, no one will escape being struck by the extraordinary want of information revealed in the case of each outbreak. In the Tochi, the Political Officer had no idea up to the last moment, apparently, that his day's proceedings were to end in anything more noticeable than a friendly luncheon party. As the Malakhand, the presence of the Mad Fakir in the neighbourhood had been known for a week: but no one had gauged the effect which his preachings were producing on the tribesmen, and in the end the camp only escaped being taken by surprise by a margin of a few minutes. But it is in regard to Shabkadr that the failure of the civil authorities to appreciate the situation is most remarkable. Even the man in the street knew days before the raid occurred that the Hadda Mullah was busily stirring up the Mohmands. The Hindu bunniahs of Shankorgarh had information at least a week beforehand of the impending trouble, and several of them took the precaution of moving to Peshawar itself, while those who remained took refuge in the Fort, even before the Mohmands appeared. In these columns we had quoted a passage from the *Pakt-i-Am*, a Delhi paper, which spoke openly of the doings of this priest, and ended by sying that all the people of Peshawar were absolutely convinced that he was going to join in. It is true that the writer supposed that he was going to take himself and his followers to the help of the Waziris—but surely such hints should have been sufficient to put the Peshawar authorities on the *qui vive*. The rumours that were abroad were not lost on everybody, and it was suggested, we understand, to the civil authorities that troops might be moved out as a precaution towards the border. Had this simple step been taken the Mohmands would not have been able to boast of having burnt a bazzar within eighteen miles of Peshawar. All this goes to show that there is urgent need for more forethought and a better organised intelligence among the officers who are supposed to make it their business to be *en rapport* with what is happening on the borderland. It is idle to say that no one can foresee these things. If Hindu bunnihs can get accurate information, Political and Civil officers should be able to obtain it too, or should retire to posts more suited to their capacities, and make way for others more adroit.

TURKISH OPINION.

THE STANDARD correspondent at Constantinople writes:—The Turkish paper Makumat publishes a translation from an article in a Russian paper in which attention is drawn to the recent issue by the Ameer Abdul Rahman, of a medal bearing on one side a mosque and on the reverse the title Zia-ud-Din us Dowlah, which he recently assumed. Reference in also made to the pamphlet entitle "Takvim-ad-Din," which was circulated in Afghanistan by Abdul Rahman. The somewhat startling, but not altogether logical, conclusion is drawn that war between England and Afghanistan is inevitable, and that the Ameer is certain of victory. The author of the pamphlet is said to be in correspondence with the Afghan Sheik Jaffir, who is in communication with Yildiz Kiosk.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 15.

Lord Sandhurst leaves Poona for Bombay to see the Presidency match on Thursday next. His Excellency will leave from Khirkee station by the 2 o'clock train, and arrive in Bombay at 7.30 the same evening.

After witnessing the match his Excellency will proceed on a short tour to Ahmedabad, leaving Bombay on Sunday, the 22nd, from Grant Road station, and arriving at Ahmedabad on the morning of the 23rd. His Excellency will remain two days there, and then go to Palanpur, where he will spend one day, returning again by Ahmedabad on the 26th, and entraining at Dadar station at 8 p.m., on the 26th, being expected to be back in Poona on the morning of the 27th.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL COOK.

Surgeon-Major-General Cook, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, died at 8-15, this evening, at his residence in the Queen's Gardens. Deceased had been slightly ailing for some time past, but during a few days began to get gradually worse.

Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel McConaghy and Surgeon-Captain Heath were called, and rendered the best medical aid. The doctors found deceased suffering from liver and heart-disease.

Deceased was 56 years of age. He leaves behind his wife and several children. His wife and two daughters are with him. The funeral takes place to-morrow evening.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HINDU COTTON BROKER.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF MURDER.

MR. MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of Police, on Saturday afternoon, arrested Mr. Tribhovan Jadowji, a well-known and an old established cotton broker of Bombay, at his residence, Malabar Hill, on a charge of abetment of murder. The police officer had received information that accused, who is a leading member of his community, had abetted in the murder of Wagha Mulloo, on 12th July last, in the village of Aniali, Dhanduhka Taluka, Ahmedabad district, where accused holds large landed property. On hearing the charge preferred against him, the accused was quite unnerved and could hardly speak. He, however, strongly denied the truth of the allegation.

Mr. McDermott placed him before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, in the afternoon. Mr. R. Gilbert, solicitor, appeared on his behalf, and said that without any process from a magistrate the accused was arrested at his residence at Malabar Hill by the Bombay Police on the report of the head constable of the place where the crime was alleged to have been committed. The report of the head constable was brought to Bombay by a sepoy of the Ahmedabad police. The accused held some property in the village of Aniali, where a dispute arose among the tenants. A complaint was made to the accused by one side, and a reply was sent to the effect that he did not wish to interfere, and they might do whatever they thought best. The accused had not left Bombay for the last six months. Five persons were being tried before the magistrate at Ahmedabad in connection with the murder, and some evidence was recorded by the court. It was alleged that in consequence of a certain letter written by the accused, the five persons got excited, and committed the murder. Accused was a respectable man, and would appear before the magistrate at Ahmedabad on the 19th instant; in the meantime he should be liberated on bail.

The magistrate made an order, admitting the accused on bail of Rs. 10,000 until the 19th inst., when he should be present before Mr. Dadabhoy the trying magistrate at Ahmedabad.

A VESSEL DAMAGED OUTSIDE KARACHI HARBOUR.

THE S. S. Matin, Captain J. Archer, which was disabled on the 27th June last, arrived in harbour, on Friday evening last, from Karachi. The Matin left Newport on the 30th May with a general cargo for Karachi en route to Bombay; but when she was about 15 miles from Karachi port, she had an accident to her machinery, (and consequently was unable to proceed further. Captain Archer immediately despatched the second officer and the 4th engineer in a boat to report the matter to the Karachi port authorities. The Port Officer, Captain Finny, at once sent the tug Richmond Crawford, with a number of crew, to render assistance to the disabled steamer. The weather became so boisterous, however, that the tug had great difficulty in making the rope fast to the steamer. The vessel was, however, gradually towed to the port, and berthed at the James Wharf. On examination, it was seen that the high pressure and intermediate cylinder castings had burst owing to a flaw in the metal, causing great damage; but, fortunately, except for a bad scalding to the chief engineer, Mr. Ross, on the arms, there was no accident to any of the crew. The Matin, after having made good the damage, left for Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, with English mails of the 30th July, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 10-30 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beadle, Mr M C
Banks, Mr E
Collins, Mr S H
Collett, Major
Churchill, Capt
Davey, Miss
Fagan, Mr W
Gordon, Col
Hannah, Mr A
Johnson, Mrs
Keough, Miss
Latta, Miss
Martin, Mr A P
Machado, Col and Aide-de-Camp
Norman, Mr H H
Newcomb, Mrs, two children, and two infants
Tucker, Sub-Lieut
Tosh, Mr J C
Tuffs, Rev J
Voce, Mr C J
Wenden, Mr and Mrs
Watkinson, Rev A
Walker, Mr
Wilson, Mr A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr J P
Bingham, Col
Brown, Mr Gore
Crawford, Mr A
Chisholm, Mr M
Churchill, Mr W
Devisingiji, H H Prince
Davis, Mr D
Ferguson, Lieut A C
Francis, Lieut A C
Jacob, Mr J
McLeod, Mr
Montague, Mr J M
Phayre, Major
Reeves, Mr
Singh, H H Col Sir Pertab
Singh, Thakore Hangh
Singh, M H Dokal, and Secretary
Stuart, Lt R E
Sawrer, Col and Mrs
Smith, Mr M J
Woodhouse, Surg Major

FROM ADEN.—Shaw, Mr

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant R. E. C. Hall, 8th Bombay Infantry, from 2nd September to 31st October next.

A GOOD story at the expense of Russian honesty is told in the "Sketch." When in Paris, one of the officers attached to the suite of the Czar expressed his admiration for a certain brandy that President Faure had hunted out of his cellars. M. Faure decided some weeks ago to send him a cask, and it duly arrived at the French Consulate at St. Petersburg; but when it was sent on from there, with its official address removed, the railway servants treated it as ordinary passenger's luggage, and having drunk the lot, filled it up with water. The officer thought that he was the victim of a practical joke, but, finding that he was not, set some score of railway detectives at work to discover "who drank dat brandy?" The President has, meanwhile, sent on another cask.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 30.

THE POLITICAL ARRESTS IN INDIA.

THE arrest of Gungadhar Tilak and other Poona Brahmins attracts enormous attention here, and is almost the only topic of conversation. With one or two insignificant exceptions, the action of the authorities in India in proceeding against these persons is thoroughly approved by the organs of all shades of politics, though some of them are careful to disclaim any wish to prejudge a case that is "sub-judice." The hands of the Bombay Government will probably be strengthened by the fact that in performing an unpleasant but necessary task they are supported by public opinion at home as interpreted by the leading journals. Most of the papers published leading articles on the subject yesterday, and it may be useful to give a "resume" of the views thus expressed. To commence with the Ministerial Press, the "Standard," following the lead of its somewhat pessimistic Poona correspondent, upbraids the Bombay Government for not doing earlier what it has now done, and finds fault with Lord Sandhurst for not vetoing Mr. Tilak's re-appointment as a member of the Legislative Council. But it recognises that there may be one explanation of the delay, that his Excellency's legal advisers were unable to recommend a prosecution, while the Governor and his Executive Council acted, or hesitated to act, in the belief that until criminal proceedings could be instituted it would be useless to deprive Mr. Tilak of a seat in the Legislative Assembly. Moreover, the "Standard" is inclined to admit that the course now adopted will be more effectual than a decision which might have enabled Mr. Tilak to pose as a martyr to his political convictions. The "Standard" suggests that there has been a disposition in some quarters to make "too much of local disturbances," and deprecates the notion that the state of things has suddenly become extremely critical. The "Morning Post" commences its rather discursive comments by observing that the famine, the plague, and the earthquakes would alone suffice to account for a certain amount of restlessness; then it refers to the great gulf fixed between the average European and the average Hindu; glances at the mischief committed by the National Congress, whose disloyalty is disguised under a thin veil; and blames Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1880 for once more granting unlimited licence to the vernacular Press. The business of the Government, says the "Morning Post," is to stop the evil at its source, first of all by restraining the licence of the Press, and then, if need be, by other measures. Finally, it enlarges on the necessity for more care being taken in the selection of those whose duty it is to rule India. The "Morning Post" would apparently confine the area of selection to those who have had Indian experience, a significant suggestion, coming from such a quarter. We are told that "to send untried young men or second-rate politicians to exercise the highest authority either in Calcutta and Simla, or in Madras or Bombay, is to betray the greatest charge entrusted to a British Government."

REGARDING THE CIVIL SERVICE

and the manner of its recruitment, there is no complaint, but the "Post" goes on to point out that the three posts of greatest authority are filled up by the selection of the Cabinet. It is not a little remarkable that the choice seldom falls upon a man of recognised eminence, and hardly ever upon a man that knows India. "Except in the rare cases when a happy chance has hit upon a man of genius, as may occur once in a century, it results in placing the direction of Indian affairs in the hands of secretaries and committees who cannot be personally responsible." The exact bearing of all this, and more to the same effect on the present situation in India, may not be very clear, and some people ask whether there is any hidden meaning in the "Post's" suggestions. The "Daily Telegraph" brings us back to realities by heartily applauding the action of the Bombay Government, and declaring that those who best know India will join in its approbation. The "Daily Telegraph" maintains that the present trouble is directly due to that "miserably mistaken policy" of governing India from the House of Commons, which commenced with the "breathless benevolence" of Lord Ripon's Administration, and has been ever since, although partially arrested, sapping the foundations of our sway in the East. The "Telegraph" trusts that it is not too sanguine in believing that the assassins of the Kirkee road have helped to bring about a change in this mild insanity of tolerance, thanks to the stupid intermeddling of faddists in Westminster, with the plain necessities and clear common-sense of our rule in India, which is, and must be, the rule of the sword: and calls upon the Administration in Bombay to act with continued resolution. "What is at stake is not sacredness of domicile or liberty of speech and print, but the welfare of India, the safety of the Empire, and the peaceful and fruitful development of the greatest charge of Government ever confided in history to one great people as the guardians and trustees of another." The "St. James' Gazette" is puzzled that the Indian Government, with such a weapon as section 124 A of the Penal Code to its hand, should have so long allowed Native editors to thrive by maliciously stirring their more ignorant readers not merely to disapproval of particular acts of the Government, but to disaffection against British rule as a whole, calls for the prosecution of Professor Gokhale "who," it gravely announced about 24 hours before that gentleman landed in Bombay, "is still travelling about England, and presumably still spreading his calumnies." The "Pall Mall Gazette" describes the arrests as all the more effective because they were

ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED.

"For years past there has been so much flabbiness on the part of the Indian Government in dealing with the inflammatory and seditious utterances of certain vernacular journals, that those Anglo-Indians who understood and deplored the consequence of official feebleness and indecision, had well-nigh come to despair of seeing any effect made to silence the sedition of the disaffected Native journalists. To sum up the present situation the "Pall Mall" says that, while there is absolutely no ground whatever for panic, it is high time that the Sirkar should make it clear to the natives that open incitement to sedition and to murder will be followed by prompt and heavy punishment. The "Globe" remarks that the Bombay Government has "done something to make up for its previous weakness," and that if it can be ascertained where the funds to keep the treasonable conspiracy going come from much more benefit will accrue to society than could possibly result from the mere identification and execution of the ruffians who accomplished the murders. The "Times" did not write about the arrests yesterday, but this morning it refers to the matter, speaking of the blow struck by the Bombay Government as one of "unmistakable and significant vigour." In short, they have acted in a way which "will be understood from one end of India to the other." The "Times" adds:—"The Brahmins of Poona have long been engaged in a sustained attempt to disparage the British Government in the eyes of the people. There is not, happily, any ground to suspect the masses of disloyalty, but, like all Orientals, they believe that a Power which can be defied with impunity is a weak Power. It is high time to undeceive them. The crime of which the Natus are suspected has convinced the responsible rulers of the land that decisive action should no longer be deferred." Thus the Ministerial Press.

The Liberal "Daily News," like the Unionist "Times," deals with both the rising in the Swat Valley and the arrests of the Poona agitators in one article, though it is difficult to see what the former has to do with "The Disaffection in India," the heading given by the Bouverie Street organ to its editorial comments. The "Daily News," though it does not speak out so vigorously as some of its Unionist contemporaries, admits that when violent speeches and combination more dangerous than speeches are followed by actual murder,

ARBITRARY MEASURES ARE JUSTIFIABLE

for the purpose of getting to the root of the matter, and allows that unless we are to retire from India altogether and leave the Brahmins in possession of their ancient rights, movements directed against the Paramount Power must be put down. At the same time, the "Daily News" cannot refrain from emphasising one of the things Sir Lepel Griffin has just been saying to an interviewer. "I think it was a grave mistake," he said, "to use English troops in carrying out preventive and sanitary measures." As to the prosecution of Mr. Tilak the "Daily News" thinks it has been brought about by pressure put upon the India Office; but who has put this pressure upon the department we are not informed. The "Chronicle" has no hesitation in saying that the Indian Government has struck hard "at sedition—not, be it observed, alleged sedition—and, although its staff has more sympathy with the Congress party than any other morning paper, the organ of the stalwart Liberals evidently wishes it to be known that it has no sympathy with disloyalty. "The suppression of individual seditious utterance when it passes a certain point, and still more of seditious action, cannot be too prompt or too thorough for public opinion in this country. All we stand out against is making an offence against the existing law the excuse for passing a new reactionary one. The Honourable Mr. Tilak will now learn what are the duties imposed by the very wide liberty he has enjoyed." The "Westminster Gazette" calls attentition to the fact that it has always said that the proper thing to do, with regard to seditious writing in the Native Press, was to exhaust the possibilities of the common law, and it is glad to think that this is what is being done.

SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE ON THE SITUATION.

In the intervals, not many I fear, of his Parliamentary duties and inditing letters to the "Times" about Sir William Wedderburn, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree has found time to write for the "Fortnightly" an interesting and timely article on the Vernacular Press. As our only Indian member, Sir Muncherjee's opinions on the present situation are much sought for by the public at home, and to give him the credit he deserves, he is not sparing himself in the effort to enlighten us on a subject about which most people at home are necessarily ignorant. Advanced proofs of his paper have been as usual supplied to the principal journals and freely made use of by them. The "Daily Telegraph," in its leading article on the arrests, quotes the following passage:—"In the hands of these men they are merely the means to poison the people's minds with a parrot-like repetition of stock grievances, which the native Congresswallahs, inspired by their British Committee, of which Sir William Wedderburn is the guide, philosopher, and friend, are so fond of relating; or worse still, in some cases they are instruments of a regular system of blackmailing, to which the Rajah, naturally anxious for his own reputation and that of his own Administration, the Sowcar and the Shettia, who have to maintain their position and good name in their castes and communities, and even the native official, who dreads being constantly misrepresented to his superiors, and humiliated before the people, among whom he has to discharge his duties, all submit, by the payment of just a few rupees." Sir M. M. Bhownuggree is fortunate enough to please his opponents as well as his friends. The "Westminster Gazette" almost goes into ecstacies over another passage, in which the writer traces the latter-day agitation in India to the bad example set the natives by some non-official Europeans and Eurasians on the occasion of the memorable outcry against the Ilbert Bill. The passage is too long for quotation here. He does not mince words in his condemnation of those "misguided Indo-Britons" who threatened the then Viceroy with physical force, and it will be interesting to learn what they say in Calcutta about this portion of Sir Muncherji's article.

DEFENCE OF THE BOMBAY PLAGUE POLICY.

I have referred above to the correspondence published in the "Standard" from its Poona correspondent. One of the statements made by that correspondent is to the effect that the policy of the Government of Bombay was one of masterly inactivity, and that Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues were determined to do nothing until brought to book by the Secretary of State. This charge has met with an emphatic contradiction from one who certainly knows what he is writing about—Dr. John Pollen. In a letter to the editor of the "Standard," Dr. Pollen says:—"Lord Sandhurst recognised the gravity of the situation from the very first, and there are documents to prove that he energetically stimulated and personally assisted Mr. Snow (the Municipal Commissioner) in his early efforts to arrest the spread of the epidemic." Dr. Pollen adds:—"The pressure of the Secretary of State may possibly have led to the invocation of the aid of the military and to the employment of British troops, which Sir Lepel Griffin condemns, and which certainly helped to produce the present unhappy situation." If we were to attempt to read between the lines of the foregoing letter we should probably find that Dr. Pollen entertains the opinion I have heard expressed by other competent persons, but not apparently appreciated at Whitehall, namely, that the reputation of the Bombay Administration has suffered through its Municipal Commissioner being a gentleman who is not fond of blowing his own trumpet. If this is a correct interpretation it is another illustration of the truth of a quaint saying of which our transatlantic friends are so fond: "Modesty is a good thing, but men," and—it might seemingly be added Governments—"get on better without it."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

The Hon. Philip Stanhope is a very ambitious person, but whether his performance on Monday night in arraigning the "Select Committee on British South Africa" will prove the stepping-stone to a great political future is highly problematical. Still he did his part so far as the statement of his case went fairly well, though he was embarrassed by the firmness of the Speaker in refusing to allow the motion to be divided. The terms of the resolution were as follows:—"That this House regrets the inconclusive action and report of the Select Committee on British South Africa, and especially the failure of that Committee to recommend specific steps with regard to Mr. Rhodes and to immediately report to this House the refusal of Mr. Hawksley to obey the order of the Committee to produce copies of certain telegrams, which he admitted were in his possession, and which he had alreadv submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at his request in July, 1896; that Mr. Hawksley be ordered to attead at the Bar of the House upon a day appointed for the purpose, and then and there produce the aforesaid telegrams." In his speech, Sir William Harcourt showed that although in regard to the first portion of the resolution he supported the Government through thick and thin, he was not unwilling, indeed rather anxious, that Mr. Rhodes's solicitor should be dragged to the Bar of the House for his contumacy. The motion was seconded by Captain Norton without a speech and supported by Mr. Labouchere with a speech, which, however, was not remarkable for novelty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer came next and spoke effectively though he would have been just as effective if he had not sneered at the foreigners, "with whom it is a cardinal and perpetual article of faith that this country is always perfidious and anxious to appropriate what does not belong to it!" In his judgment, it would not have been desirable to prolong the inquiry in order that the telegrams might be produced. Over and over again the most gigantic bubbles had been blown on the subject of the responsibility of the Colonial Office, and when they had got to their greatest size they had exploded and disappeared. All these

"DAMAGING

by his, perhaps, unconsciously superior manner, but even he acquitted the Colonial Secretary of any knowledge of Mr. Rhodes's designs. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was chiefly interesting, not so much for the vigour with which he repelled the accusations of his anonymous assailants, but for the policy it enunciated. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had referred to the demand for the dismissal of Mr. Rhodes from his Privy Councillorship, but gave no inkling as to what decision the Government had arrived at. Mr. Chamberlain announced that they not only did not intend to prosecute Mr. Rhodes, but they would not advise that his name should be expunged from the roll of the Privy Council. Moreover, the Government intended to allow the Company to retain their Charter. The only concession he announced was the establishment of a more direct and efficient control on the part of her Majesty's Government—a control that seems to be really required on more grounds than one if the information, on which Sir Richard Martin's unfavourable report is based, is to be depended upon. Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, had thought that, having been placed in the wrong by the raid, it was their duty to be extremely patient, and, while they had firmly asserted their rights, they had not deemed it prudent or desirable to press on the Transvaal Government representations, which otherwise they might have considered it their duty to make. The result of their policy had been, in his opinion, eminently successful. An amendment moved by Mr. Birrell to omit the first paragraph of the resolution so that only that portion would be retained, which referred to Mr. Hawksley being ordered to attend at the bar of the House, was negatived by 333 to 74. Mr. Stanhope's motion was rejected by 304 to 77. We hear, this morning, that, while the result of the debate has been received in Cape Town with satisfaction, a different feeling prevails in Pretoria. In the Boer capital, it appears, great irritation has been caused by Mr. Chamberlain's statement that President Kruger's "bete noire" is not to be put in the dock, and there is some talk of official representations on the subject being made to the British Government. So far we have not heard anything from Berlin; but possibly that may be due to the absence of the Kaiser, and it would be too much to expect that the "reptile press" of Germany would allow such an opportunity to pass without displaying its animosity to this country.

"HOME RULE ALL ROUND."

While Lord Charles Beresford has been writing a very sensible letter to the papers urging that the present opportunity should be embraced of establishing a Royal residence in Ireland, and thus remove an injustice for which her Majesty is less responsible than her advisers, there is a good deal of talk, not for the first time, about making Home Rule all Round a plank in the Liberal platform. It is said that the "pushful" National Reform Union, of which Mr. Philip Stanhope is the bright particular star, together with the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club, recently captured by the stalwarts, is deliberating about the issue of circulars to ascertain in what form the new cry can be best recommended to the rank and file. Mr. John Redmond has already entered the lists to oppose the new scheme, and there is no reason to suppose that in this matter he does not voice the news of the entire body of Irish Nationalists. If the Liberals carry the day at the next general election, I do not believe they will be victorious on a policy of Home Rule all round, judging from the present attitude not only of one of the junior partners, but of the predominant partner.

JUBILEE DRAWBACKS.

There is one important section of the London community who will not look back to this "annus mirabilis" with feelings of unmixed delight. I allude to the hotel proprietors. Everybody supposed that this class would reap a most bountiful harvest as the result of the thousands who would flock to England from all quarters of the globe to participate in the Diamond Jubilee festivities. The anticipated exodus did not, as you are aware, come off. You will, perhaps, remember my mentioning that a few weeks after the Season, now at an end, opened one of the huge caravanserais, in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, were thousands of pounds behind in their receipts. My statement may have seemed exaggerated, but it was literally true, as the directors' reports of the Company hotels will show. One of these companies—the Inns of Court Hotel, Limited,—announces that "contrary to all expectation, the business for the month of June gave way, and as in other hotels, was not only much below what was anticipated but was indeed much below that of June in the previous year. The Inns of Court Hotel is, I believe, patronised very largely by country people, and does not depend to such a large extent as some of its bigger competitors on the foreign element. Fortunately for the Inns of Court Hotel shareholders, the takings for the whole year ending with June 30 were very largely the same as in the preceding twelve months. Let us hope that those who have money invested in the leviathan establishments in the more fashionable districts will be similarly fortunate.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Balfour has kept his promise. He has adhered strictly to precedent. The Indian Budget will be discussed on the last day but one before the prorogation. The hot weather of the past few days has increased the exodus of members of Parliament, and by Thursday next there will not be many of her Majesty's faithful Commons left in town. Still I daresay there will be no lack of speakers, and already we have notices of two motions. Sir William Wedderburn will move:—That, looking to the grievous sufferings endured by the people of India, during the present year, this House is of opinion that a detailed and searching Village Inquiry should be instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which blight the industry of the cultivators, and render them helpless to resist even the first attacks of famine and pestilence. Sir M. M. Bhownuggre intends to submit the following motion:—That this House views with concern the fact that the old industries of India are fast disappearing without being replaced by new ones to any appreciable extent, with the result that its vast population has to largely depend on the imports of Foreign manufactures for even the most ordinary articles of every day use, a circumstance to which is mainly due the condition of poverty under which large sections of the people of India still labour; and that, inasmuch as the present system of education, among other causes, has had a tendency to divert the energies of the people from the preservation and development of industrial pursuits, this House is of opinion that an inquiry should be held, by such means as the Government of India consider advisable, with a view to ascertaining and suggesting measures for remedying the evils indicated. I may mention here that the Parsee friends and admirers of Sir Muncherjee have decided to give an evening party in his honour. It was arranged that it should take place next Wednesday at the Imperial Institute, but as so many, who wish to be present, will be out of town it has been determined to postpone the event until after the holiday season.

THE LATE MRS. MACLEAN.

As I am closing my letter, the melancholy intelligence reaches me that Mrs. Maclean, wife of the member for Cardiff, died this afternoon, after a long illness. All Mr. Maclean's many friends in Bombay will, I am sure, deeply sympathise with him in his terrible loss.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Colonel Sir Norman Pringle, Baronet, who served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and with the Soudan frontier field force of 1885-86; Captain Bertram Sclater, an able officer of the Royal Engineers, whose work in Central Africa is well-known to all who have watched the development of British influence in those regions, and who died of fever at Zanzibar on Saturday; Dr. Frank Chance, the distinguished Hebrew scholar and linguist; M. Vacherst, author and member of the Institute. Commander Frederick Winter, R.N.; Mr. Richard Benyon, one of the largest owners of property in the South of England, and formerly Conservative member for Berkshire; the Very Rev. Edward Bowen, Dean of Raphoe; Mr. Edward Ebenezer Meakin, who had many friends in India; Mr. Joseph Alexander Apcar, a member of the influential Calcutta family of that name; Mr. "Jack" Tyndall, the well-known Ceylon tea planter and sportsman; Mr. Richard Blaney Wade, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England, and an active supporter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

H. H. SIR PERTABSINGH IN BOMBAY.

His Highness Colonel Sir Pertabsingh, G.C.S.I., LL.D., of Jodhpur, Rajputana who had gone to England with the Imperial Service Troops to take part in the celebration of the Jubilee, returned to Bombay yesterday by the mail steamer Rome, *en route* to Jodhpur State. His Highness was accompanied by his Private Secretary, Baboo Raghoobans Narayen, and Thakore Major Hurji Singh and Thakore Captain M. H. Dhokal Singh, of the Imperial Service Troops. On landing at the Ballard Pier, Sir Pertabsingh was accorded an enthusiastic reception by a large number of Marwaree and Mahomedan merchants having business connections with Jodhpore In response to an invitation issued by a few leading Marwaree merchants, nearly the whole of the Marwaree Bazaar traders, many Mahomedans, and a few Parsees were present at the spacious pavilion at the Ballard Pier, which by the time the steamer cast anchor, was the scene of great bustle and excitement. Numerous baskets of floral wreaths and bouquets were seen in the hands of the Marwarees, whose struggle in the crowd to preserve the beauty of these floral presentations greatly enlivened the scene. A band of native musicians was in attendance and rent the air at intervals. Amongst those present were Prince Ranjitsingji, of Sanjeli, Messrs. Davdat Danee, S. K. Nulker, Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji, Pestonji Jeejeebhoy Bottlewalla, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Maharaja of Khetri, Sirdar Oomer Jamal, Messrs. Haji Sulleman Abdul Vahed, J. R. Kadurbhoy, Tricumlal Curoonashunker, Hasham Abdul Vahid, H. H. Ludha, Adamji Peerbhoy, Moonshee Mojoodeen, Asopa Harnarayan, Kazee Kabiruddin, Chundoolal Khushaldas, Abdul Hoosein, Adamji Peerbhoy, Umerchund P. Power, Ramnarayan Chundak, Dunjeeshaw Cowasji Shroff, Joharmull Moolchund, Fakeerchund Premchund Roychund, Callianchund Bhimchund, Deepchand Harnarayen, Motilal Balkison, Gadmull Goomanmull, Jainarayen Danee, Govindas Luchmandas, Pooranchund Bakhtavarmull, Soorajmull Shivraj, Oodemull Dhudha, Lalchund Ramdyal, Makoolchund Balia, Ramnarayen Rampratab, and many others. After the mail steamer had cast anchor a few gentlemen formed a deputation and went in a steam launch on board the steamer to escort his Highness to the Ballard Pier. His Highness Prince Davie Singji, of Jamnugger, who was a passenger by the same steamer, also landed at the Pier, in company of Sir Pertabsingh and his staff. As the party stepped out of the launch, the crowd rushed at the Maharaja, and the floral decorations commenced amidst ringing cheers. The floral presentations were accompanied by "nuzzars" of rupees varying in amount, which the Maharaja accepted with thanks. This ceremony being over, his Highness and the party, with a throng of people around, was photographed by Mr. E. Taurines, of Meadow Street. A move was then made towards the carriage and four, which was kept in readiness outside the pavilion. His Highness got in the carriage, the native musicians playing the National Anthem and drove away to the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, where he put up for the day in Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's bungalow, which had been recently in the occupation of Brigadier-General Gatacre.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

At five o'clock in the afternoon a meeting was held in the Mahadhow Baugh, to present an address to the Maharajah on behalf of his Marvar subjects living in Bombay. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity and a large number of Marwaris had to remain standing in the compound. Several prominent native citizens of Bombay were also present on the occasion in addition to Marwaris, among them being:—

The Hon. M. Justice Ranade, Prince Samatsinghji, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Sardar Umar Jamal, Messrs. Ghellabhoy Haridas, Lukhmidas Khimji, Chubildas Lallubhoy, K. N. Kabaraji, Pandurang Balaji, Amarchand P. Pawar, Motilal Balkrishna, Garmul Goomarmul, Udemul Dhudha, Dewdut Dani, Suleman Abdul Wahed, Abdul Razak Kirtab, and Mohsin bin Ahmed, etc.

The Hon Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair, and the proceedings were opened by Mr. Pawar, Secretary of the Reception Committee, who at considerable length enumerated the good work done by Sir Pertabsingh the great improvements introduced in the country and the happiness conferred on the people of Jodhpur during his control of state affairs. He then read the address in which it was stated that the whole subjects of Marwad were filled with joy on Sir Pertab's safe return from England, where on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee high honours were bestowed upon his Highness. The reason why the subjects were happy was that general improvements were introduced into the country, among them being: Courts of Justice, a Representative Council, Telegraph and Railway, extensive police, and municipal reforms. His Highness had made a name by his loyal offer to the Queen Empress to be allowed to fight against her enemies and also by his wisdom, resolute disposition, and political training. For all these good qualifications as a ruler the Queen was pleased to confer on him the honour of G. C. S. I., and the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge. The address closed with a hope from the Marwaris that some other improvements based on the experience of his Highness in England during his sojourn there would be introduced into their country.

The address, which was placed in a silver casket, was formally handed over to Sir Pertabsingh by the chairman.

In replying to the address, Colonel Sir Pertabsingh thanked the assembly for the honour done. He said that since he was nine years old he had received education and training from Sir Edward Bradford and Colonel Pollet, the late Political Agents of Rajputana. The position he occupied and the honour he received that afternoon were all due to his being trained under officers of the British Government. He considered it a great favour on the part of the Queen to have made him a G.C.S.I. The Queen was always very kind to her Indian people, and the nation was far more happy and contented under the British rule than under the old Hindu or Mahomedan raj. He would not forget the honor done him that evening, and thanked Mr. Justice Ranade for kindly presiding on the occasion.

The chairman then remarked that though Jodhpur was far away from Bombay, yet there was hardly a town or village in the Bombay Presidency where there was not a Marwari living. They were generally doing the business of shroffs, and by their assistance hundreds of poor people were able to keep going. The Marwari residents here had decided to present Sir Pertabsingh with an address, but other Hindus as well as some Mahomedans and Parsees had thought it their duty to be present and participate in the movement. The honor done to the Maharaja by the English nation and the Queen might be considered an honour done to all native princes and their subjects. He wished the Maharaja a successful career in future also.

Colonel Sir Pertabsingh was then presented with floral garlands and boquets, and the assembly dispersed after a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

The Marwaris were so overjoyed at the presence of Sir Pertabsingh that they made a rush for him as he was going out of the hall to take his seat in the carriage. Superintendent Grennan and his staff had to run to his Highness, assistance and to calm the over zealous Marwaris.

DEPARTURE FOR JODHPUR.

His Highness Sir Pertabsingh, accompanied by Baboo Raghoobans Narayen, Private Secretary and Thakores Harjisingh and Dhokalsingh, left Bombay for Jodhpur, on Saturday evening, by the Ahmedabad mail. A large number of Marwaris and Mahomedan gentlemen, who were present at the Ballard Pier, also attended at the Grant Road station to see his Highness off. His Highnes was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets, and three ringing cheers were given as the train steamed out of the station.

DOGS AND THE P. AND O.

Owing to the many complaints from passengers of the discomfort and inconvenience caused by the presence of dogs on board the ships, the Directors of the P. and O., as already announced, have recently determined not to receive these animals in future. No dogs will, therefore, be conveyed in the company's steamers after the new regulations of the Board of Agriculture with regard to the importation of dogs into England come into force.

PETROLEUM FOR THE HAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to recent remarks in your columns and those of your contemporaries relative to the danger of using petroleum for the hair, we think it necessary to reassure the public by stating that our well known Petroleum Hair Wash is not explosive and is absolutely harmless, being prepared from carefully selected purified petroleum, and not kerosine oil, as is the case with most preparations of this class.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A.

The Gymkhana eleven proved too strong for the Y. M. C. A. in the match played on Saturday. The ground was very soft owing to the rain in the morning and no one looked for very big scores, but the dismissal of the "Young Men" for the small total of 53 was quite unexpected. This result was obtained by the fine bowling of Cheetham and Wilson, the former taking 6 wickets for 23 and the latter 3 for 4. Play commenced at two o'clock, when Clark, having won the toss, went in with R. E. Harrington. Cheetham and Doyle were entrusted with the bowling, and the former secured Harrington's wicket in his first over. (1-1-0.) Stephens joined Clark, and a somewhat different complexion was put on the game as they both put Doyle away to leg several times, Clark being badly missed by Stephens at long leg. He took advantage of the life and raised his score to 15, when he was clean bowled by Cheetham. George took his place, but lost the services of Stephens, who was well taken in the slips off Doyle. H. E. Harrington filled the vacancy, and he and George raised the score to 46 when the latter in trying to hit a curly one from Cheetham was bowled; 4 for 46. From this point the game was simply a procession of batsmen from the tent to the wicket and back, and the next six wickets only added 7 runs, the whole team being dismissed in just over an hour for 53. At 3-30 Hall and Holland opened the Gymkhana venture against the bowling of Herbert and Clark. Runs came fast, and 28 was put together before Hall was clean bowled by Herbert. Cheetham joined Holland and played very carefully while Holland steadily increased the score. At 37 Herbert got one past Holland. The retiring batsman had made 25 by good cricket, his stroke on the leg side being especially good. Jardine, who was the next man in, treated the bowling with scant respect. Four followed 4 in quick succession, and the Y. M. C. A.'s. total was soon passed. Jardine was distinctly lucky throughout his innings as time after time he put the ball up in the slips and just out of reach of the fielders. Changes of bowling were tried, but it remained for Herbert to get the Varsity man's wicket and he bowled him with a fair "Clinker," when he had made 45. Vines followed, and he and Cheetham arrived at a stage when they apparently could not make runs. The latter had only made 10, and after being at the wickets for close on an hour had put together 19 runs. His first attempt at a cut was splendidly caught by Clark at point. Henderson filled the vacancy, but was too eager to score and was well stumped by Walcott, while jumping out to one from Herbert. Marshall Reid joined Vines, but failed to score, and Doyle, Wilson, and Peechey only made 12 between them. The Gymkhana score at the call of time stood at 147, so that they won the match by 94 runs. Herbert bowled splendidly throughout the innings, securing 8 of the 9 wickets which fell for the small total of 36. If luck had been on his side his bowling analysis would have been phenomenal as several chances were missed off him. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

F J Clark, b Cheetham	15
R E Harrington, c Holland, b Cheetham	0
J Stephens, c Cheetham, b Doyle	16
W B George, b Cheetham	6
H E Harrington, c and b Wilson	6
A L Smith, b Cheetham	0
Walcott, c Holland, b Cheetham	0
E S W Lynn, c Jardine, b Cheetham	2
J Allen, b Wilson	2
A J Herbert, b Wilson	3
E D Smyth, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	53

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	12	23	2	6
Doyle	10	23	1	1
Wilson	5	4	1	3

GYMKHANA.

T H Hall, b Herbert	11
Capt Holland, b Herbert	25
H Cheetham, c Clark, b Herbert	19
M R Jardine, b Herbert	45
H Vines, b Herbert	24
P S Henderson, st Walcott, b Herbert	2
S B Stephens, absent	
M P Reid, c R Harrington, b Herbert	0
T C Doyle, st Walcott, b Herbert	4
R T Wilson, c E D Smyth, b Clark	8
W P Pechey, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	147

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	17	30	7	1
Herbert	23	36	10	8
Stephens	19	45	2	0
Lynn	5	17	0	0
Allen	2	10	0	0

DHARWAR VS. BELGAUM.

The match commenced on the 9th and continued to the 10th inst. The Police parade-ground was a lively scene of interest for the two days to spectators. Unfortunately for the cricketers the weather was wet and leather-hunt on the moist and slippery field was comical and dangerous. Belgaum were the first to enter for the defence. Among the visitors Messrs. Coppleston and Ames wielded their willows in an excellent style, contributing the lion's share of runs. For Dharwar, Messrs. Sprott, Cameron, and Johnstone's batting was distinctly useful. This being their first match in the season; most of the best men were out of form. While at the close of the game rain coming in the visitors fielding unmindful of water like so many ducks! The match resulted in a victory to the visitors. The following are the scores:—

DHARWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Fox, b Sherrard	3	c and b Coppleston	0
Johnstone, c and b Coppleston	11	b Coppleston	17
Sprott, b Oliver	24	c Oliver, b Coppleston	37
Woodhite, l-b-w b Coppleston	1	c Eby, b Oliver	1
Cameron, b Coppleston	5	c Mercer, b Oliver	27
Coen, b Coppleston	0	b Oliver	6
Roper, c and b Coppleston	5	l-b-w b Coppleston	3
Anderson, c and b Oliver	2	not out	14
Crump, b Coppleston	1	c Oliver, b Ames	0
Hacem	0	b Coppleston	1
Extra	1	Extras	4
Total	66	Total	113

BELGAUM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Coppleston, c Woodrow, b Sprott	60	b Crump	2
Eby, b Crump	0	not out	11
Ames, c Cameron, b Fox	37	run out	61
Stuart, b Fox	3	l b w b Crump	14
Oliver, c Cameron, b Fox	0	did not bat	
Hopwood, c and b Crump	3		
Bagnall, b Crump	6		
Davis, run out	0		
Mercer, c Fox, b Crump	14	b Crump	22
Kanuze, b Sprot	0	did not bat	
Sherrard, not out	7	c Woodhite, b Sprot	3
Extras	6	Extras	18
Total	136	Total	131

Innings declared closed.

FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS VS. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

This match, played on Saturday on the Cooperage, was perhaps one of the best games played by the Rovers this year, and there is no doubt that they have improved all round immensely since last season. Though the soldiers were beaten, they were by no means disgraced, and during the second "half" ought to have scored several times, but the goal-keeper of the Rovers team is a particularly safe man, and defended his goal right well. The ball was kicked off soon after 5-30 by Fischer for the Rovers, and was run right up to the Middlesex goal; it was, however, quickly returned and kicked into touch in the Rovers' "25." From the throw in the leather was transferred to the middle of the field, and the game ranged up and down, first one goal being in dangor and then the other. Just before half-time, the Rovers by a splendidly combined attack of their forwards rushed the ball up into the mouth of the Middlesex goal, and litterally pushed it through. In the second half the soldiers with the wind behind them threatened the Rovers goal most of the time, and the only two times that the ball was transferred to their own "25" a goal was scored. There seemed to be a lack of combination about the military backs which gave the civilian team the advantage. The Rovers won the match by 3 goals to love, and when it came to a question of getting along with the ball, quite outplayed their opponents, but the soldiers played up pluckily and with practise should turn out a goodish team. Their outside right, Sergt. Howard, is very fast when once started, and has probably the legs of the whole field. Where he fails is in getting on to the ball. He is too slow in getting off. The Middlesex will, it is rumoured, not be moving out of Bombay till March next, so it is hoped that they will be able to put a team into the Tournament. With a little coaching and plenty of practise they ought to make a good show.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held, in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

Various degrees will be conferred on fifteen students, two being LL.B.'s, one a B.Sc., and the remainder B.A.'s.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Patel, M.A., is to propose that the new Fellows be appointed to the several Faculties as follows:—

H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	..	..	..	E
R. S. Brown	A	L	..	..
Rao Saheb Nilkanth Vinayak Chhatre, B. A., L. C. E.	A	..	..	E
Krishnarao Antoba Chemburkar, B. A.	A	..	..	..
J. G. Covernton, M.A.	A	..	..	..
Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai	A	L	..	..
The Rev. E. T. Davies, M. A.	A	..	..	..
Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai	A	L	..	..
The Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A.	A	..	..	..
Assistant-Surgeon Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala, L. M. & S.	..	..	M	..
Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M. D.	..	..	M	..
Surgeon-Major F F MacCartie, M.B., B.Ch.	..	..	M	..
Kaliandas Keshavdas Modi, B.A.	A	..	..	..
Mirza Mohamed Jafarkhan Mukhlis Alikhan	A	..	..	..
Kalabhai Lallubhai Munsiff	..	L	..	..
Assistant-Surgeon Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, L. M. & S.	..	..	M	..
Playford Reynolds, M. Inst. C. E.	..	..	..	E
Basil Scott, B. A.	A	L	..	..
Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B.A.	A	..	..	..
Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C. I. E.	A	..	..	E
The Rev. W. H. Wallrath, S. J.	A	..	..	..

Mr. Patel will also propose that Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, B.A., M.B., be appointed to the Faculty of Arts in addition to the Faculty of Medicine to which he has already been appointed.

Consideration will be given to an offer of Rs. 6,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper, from the honorary secretaries, Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Committee, for the foundation of a prize in Dr. Cooke's name to be awarded biennially for the best essay on some engineering subject. Mr. Hargrave will propose that the prize to be called the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize of the value of Rs. 399 be awarded every alternate year for the best essay on some subject connected with engineering.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade will propose, "That the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai having proposed to pay a sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees, together with all costs as between solicitor and client, incurred by the University in the suit No. 114 of 1895, as also in the previous negotiations in this matter and similar costs to be incurred by the University in the legal proceedings necessary to legalize the compromise, in full satisfaction of the claims of the Bombay University under the last clause of the will of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, the Syndicate be directed to request the Solicitors to the University to prepare a draft compromise accordingly in conjunction with the Solicitors of the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, and to take steps in order that the said compromise may receive the sanction of the High Court.

The Senate will also consider certain suggestions received from Government, regarding the raising of the standard of the Diploma in Agriculture with a view to the improvement of the prospects of the Diplomates. Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., will propose the resolution on the subject recommended by the Syndicate.

Khan Bahadur R. M. Patel, M.A., LL.B., will propose that the words "one month before the commencement of the examination," occuring in Regulation 3 (p. 35 of the Calendar for 1896-67) of the Regulations relating to the payment of fees for University School Final Examination, be left out, and the words "on or before the second Monday in October" inserted in their place.

Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., will propose, that the following N. B. be added to Regulation 22 in Arts (pp. 44—45 of the Calendar):—"N.B.—Canditates who have passed the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. of the University of Bombay will (at their option) be exempted from examination in Subjects I and III. But candidates so exempted shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes," and that the following N.B. be added to Regulation 41 in Arts (pp. 54—56 of the Calendar):—"N.B.—Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Bombay will (at their option) be exempted from examination in Subject I and in Trigonometry. But candidates so exempted shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes."

Similarly proposals will be made to revise the N. B. to Regulation 9 in Arts which unnecessarily exempts Bachelors of Science, who are candidates for the B. A. Degree, from an examination in the B. A. English, and for exempting the candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science, who have passed the Second Examination in Civil Engineering, from a re-examination in the subjects in which they have already passed.

All the propositions referred to in the agenda summarised above are recommended by the Syndicate.

MR. AND MRS. NUNN'S RECITAL.

There was a somewhat smaller, though more select audience at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday, when Mr. and Mrs. Nunn gave their second Shakesperian and Dramatic Recital, than on the occasion of their first appearance. On the whole, the performance was superior to the previous one. The scene from "Hamlet," in which the ghost of the murdered king is described to his distracted son, was the first one acted, the dialogue being skilfully delivered by Mr. Nunn. The two scenes from the "Merchant of Venice" gave both performers an opportunity of proving their dramatic talent and the rapidity with which they could adapt themselves to the various characters assumed. Mrs. Nunn's recital of Tennyson's "Dora" was indistinctly heard, owing to the heavy rain pelting on the iron roof of the theatre, but all who could hear it were moved by her telling of the pathetic story. It was a welcome relief to be introduced, almost directly afterwards, to the amusing scene between King Henry V. and Catherine of France, in which linguistic difficulties stand in the way of the love-making between the young couple. The second part of the programme opened with the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," which was rendered more realistic than the others by the appropriate scenery, and was perhaps the chief success of the evening. It was followed by the sleep-walking scene in Macbeth, in which Mrs. Nunn vividly portrayed the somnambulism caused by the troubled conscience of Lady Macbeth. The audience was then taken back into the days of the Roman Empire by Mr. Nunn's impersonation of Coriolanus, in the entreaty-scene of the play of that name. The last item on the printed programme was a scene from an old play, "Three Weeks after Marriage;" but the amusing scene from Sheridan's "Hunchback," given on the previous Saturday, was substituted for it by special request. Mr. and Mrs. Nunn are the possessors of marvellous memories, and those who followed the recitals with volumes of Shakespear's plays were seldom able to discover even verbal departures from the original.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY FOR AFGHANISTAN.

The statement that the Amir of Kabul no longer has a representative in Bombay, is devoid of foundation. Mr. J. M. Pack, whose office is opposite the Bombay Club, has for some time past been the agent through whom the Amir has obtained such supplies as he has needed from Bombay, and Mr. Pack continues to hold the appointment. The report that Abdur Rahman's representative had left the city, arose from the departure of a Kabuli, named Yar Mahomed, a few days since. It is understood that this man occasionally gave small orders on behalf of the Amir, but whether his sudden departure is due to any message he has received from Kabul, no one seems to know. He was staying in a house near Suleman's Muzafarkhana, which is left locked and untenanted. A few days before his departure, his carriage and horse were sold by auction. Apparently, he left no word with anybody as to where he was going.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Colonel J. J. Machado, the Governor-General-Elect of Portuguese India, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Portugal, by the P. and O. Company's steam ship Rome, in company of Captain A. P. D'Andrade, A.-D.-C, and landed at the Ballard Pier. A few gentlemen were present at the pier to welcome the new Governor, amongst them being his Excellency Colonel K. Villar, Governor of Damaun; his Lordship D. A. Pedro Da Costa, the Bishop of Damaun; Dr. J. A. Da Gama; the Rev. J. B. Continho, Secretary to the Bishop of Damaun; Dr. Rozario, Acting Consul for Portugal; Dr. C. Fylinto; Mr. L. Mascarenhas, editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano;" Mr. J. Rozario, and others. The steam ship Rome was signalled at about 10 a.m., and after she had cast anchor off the Carnac Bunder, a deputation, consisting of Dr. J. A. Da Gama, Dr. Rozario, the Lord Bishop of Damaun, and Mr. L. Mascarenhas, left the Ballard Pier in a steam-launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer to meet his Excellency. Shortly afterwards they escorted the Governor-General-Elect to the Ballard Pier, where on landing his Excellency was received by the Governor of Damaun. Colonel Machado, in company of his Aide-de-Camp, then drove to Watson's Esplanade Hotel, where he is staying. His Excellency will remain until the 17th instant, when he leaves for Poona to see his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among the passengers who arrived here by the mail steamer Rome, on Saturday last, was Colonel Machado, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India. Colonel Machado comes with a good reputation, having rendered yeoman service to his Government both in Africa and in Portugal, and Mr. Barros Gomes, who is one of the best intentioned of Colonial Ministers, has deputed him to Goa to put the present lamentable state of the administration there to rights. It is said that he has been especially requested to personally enquire into any hardships which the Ranes may have been unnecessarily subjected to, to give them a patient hearing, and to redress their grievances if possible, also to examine carefully into the present methods of administration in Goa, and generally to do his best to restore peace and quiet in the land. It is to be sincerely hoped that his Excellency will realize the high expectations formed of him, and earn the gratitude of a people who have been, and still continue to be, notwithstanding the aspersions cast on their loyalty from time to time by a certain section of the Portuguese Press, "more loyal and more grateful to the Portuguese Crown than the Portuguese themselves." When the so-called revolt first broke out, two years ago, the impression in Portugal was that there was a general tendency among the peaceful Goans to rise against the Portuguese rule. And this impression was strengthened by false and sensational reports which were concocted at Pangim and forwarded to Portugal by what is known in Goa as the "official clique." For two long years, during which the so called revolt has been going on, Portugal has sent out Military and Naval expeditions and half-a-dozen Governors to boot, including the King's own brother, with what results it is needless to recapitulate here. The officials in Goa had found that it paid them well to fish in troubled waters, but the authorities in Portugal have now discovered, though perhaps a little too late, that they have simply allowed themselves to be duped by a pack of scheming intriguers, who, while they charged the Natives with having been concerned in a conspiracy to overthrow the Portuguese rule, are themselves suspected of having been the originators and abettors of the so-called revolt—a fact which has been attested not only by a large number of Portuguese journals, but also by a good many of the officials who have lately returned to Portugal from Goa.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Portuguese community at Bombay, held on Thursday last, to appoint a Committee to welcome his Excellency, and to place before him a detailed statement of the position in Goa. In so doing, I trust the gentlemen who compose the Committee will also place before his Excellency such suggestions as might prove conducive to the welfare of the people. Though not a "Regal Commissary," like his predecessor, Colonel Machado seems to be sufficiently empowered by the authorities at Home to adopt such measures as may enable him to govern the country justly towards the people and creditably to himself whom he represents, and I believe that any reasonable suggestions with which the Committee may approach him, will meet with his best attention. Among the various subjects which will be dealt with by the Committee in their memorial to his Excellency, the most prominent will have to be (1) the withdrawal of the suspension of guarantees, (2) a general amnesty to the Ranes and revolters, as was done during the revolt of 1852, (3) the liberty of the Press, and (4) the threatened famine and the destitute condition of the poor people in Goa. We are assured that the W. I. P. Railway will engage the special attention of his Excellency. Lastly, there is one suggestion which I would urge upon his Excellency, viz., that he should institute personal enquiries with a view to ascertain the truth of the serious allegations which have been made by the Portuguese Press against certain chiefs in Goa of having been the originators and abettors of the revolt, and also of having ruthlessly and without any just cause put hundreds of innocent persons to death in the Novas Conquistas. By such an act his Excellency would be doing a service to the poor unfortunates whose nearest and dearest are reported to have been murdered in cold blood.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 16. CHRYS.

NATIVE STATES SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 30th ultimo (which you were good enough to publish in your issue of the 4th instant), I beg to bring to the notice of the Kathiawar Political Agent that the annual expenditure on the Inspection Staff in Kathiawar amounts to Rs. 42,225 while the expenditure on the High School amounts only to Rs. 15,333, of which nearly 60 p. c. is regained in the shape of fees. The High School, therefore, is in no way a burden to the State, while the Inspection Staff, which never pays back anything, prevents the States from applying their money to other more useful purposes. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Political Agent not to nip higher education in the bud, but so to modify his proposal, that the most useless branch of the service might be done away with first. There are, at present two High Schools and about a dozen Middle Schools under the control of the Inspector, with a comparatively small number of Vernacular schools. For these there is a native inspector on Rs. 1,000, four Deputy Inspectors, and four Sub-deputy Inspectors! The most extravagant Government in Europe even would not entertain such a costly staff for the mere purpose of supervising such a limited number of schools, but in Kathiawar, I believe, things are managed differently. A tangible reduction is extremely necessary in this branch of the Department; and before a blow is dealt to the High School, I hope, the Political Agent and the State Karbharis will exercise their judgment and apply the shears where necessary. I also respectfully beg to draw the attention of H. E. the Governor and his able colleague, Sir Charles Ollivant, to this; and I am sure they will both confer a lasting obligation on the people of Kathiawar by cherishing an institution, which not only serves a useful purpose, but was founded to commemorate the visit to India of H. R. H. Prince Alfred.

The two training colleges might also be advantageously done away with. The scholars might be sent to finish their education in the Ahmedabad Training Colleges. It will thus be seen that there is more room for reductions in the Inspecting branch of the Department than in the High School.

Besides, Government, in my humble opinion, have no right either moral or political to have their own control over Native States Schools. If at all they have a right to do so, they had better supervise the Revenue and Judicial Departments of the States.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, Aug. 12. EDUCATIONIST.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mahim as it lies so close to the sea-side o[illegible] to be one

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is not long since the Amir invited Armenians, through the Calcutta Committee, to settle in Afghanistan, and promised them material privileges This is all changed now as he holds the Armenians, entirely guilty in the recent disturbances in Turkey. The Amir has now banished every Armenian from his kingdom.

The following is a list of the railway projects in the Madras Presidency to be discussed at the annual Railway Conference at Simla this month :—The Shoranur-Cochin, Negapatam-Nagore, Tinnevelly-Quilon, Madura-Paumben, Palghaut-Dindigul, and Travancore Railways.

The trade returns of British India for the three months ending June 30th continue to show a heavy decrease upon last year, both in imports and exports. The deficit under the head of imports comes to 2 3-4 lakhs, towards which over two lakhs is contributed by cotton piece-goods. In exports the deficit is still heavier, amounting to over 4½ lakhs, rice, wheat, raw cotton, and oilseeds showing the heaviest decreases.

The German Saschen took away from Colombo last week, a box containing a quantity of Bamboo shoots of various varieties to Aden, to be transhipped thence to German East Africa. The plants are being despatched from the Preadeniya Botanical Garden. We believe (says a contemporary) they are sent at the request of a German gentleman as an experimental measure to introduce the bamboos to African soil. Several kinds of the wild "bata" and cane are included in the outgoing shipment.

The native who entered Miss Caldwell's room at Dalhousie at night for the purpose of robbery, armed with a knife, has been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Bengal Government has been memorialised to reconstitute Barrackpore into a sub-division, the establishment of four mills in the vicinity being shown to be a sign of the growing importance of the town.

The Calcutta rain gamblers have been trying to secure a footing in Chandernagore by making tempting offers to the French Government to carry on business there, but the application has been refused.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has approved of the proposal relative to the acquiring of a joint carriage stock for through service passenger train upon the Madras and Great Indian Peninsular Railways, and has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 150,000 as an initial expenditure for the construction of the necessary vehicles. The cost of the maintenance of the stock is to be divided between the two Railway Companies.

The stone in the basement of the Simla Telegraph Office has suffered as severely from the effects of the weather as that in the most exposed parts of the Town Hall, although the Telegraph Office is in a comparatively sheltered situation. The timber frame-work, which supports a filling in of brick, is also rotting in places, and will have to be renewed. The only buildings which seem to withstand the extreme climate of Simla are the Government offices of concrete and iron, which, though not having the remotest claim to architectural beauty, are of thoroughly serviceable material.

A flight of locusts passed over Lahore, a couple of days ago, affording a strange and somewhat unusual sight. The flight lasted for an hour or thereabouts, and at its worst had from a little distance the appearance of a snow-storm, of heavy flakes, the locusts being young and of the light yellow colour. So far we have not heard of any particular damage to crops or orchards. The flight was, comparatively speaking, small, but it is to be hoped it is not merely the commencement of a series. The last time Lahore was visited by locusts in any considerable numbers was in 1891, when several flights crossed the district in August and did no little damage. This was at the end of the great invasion of Northern India which commenced in 1889 and continued during 1890. In the latter year a most peculiar sight was witnessed near Aden ; for a day and a half after the ship left that port, the sea was thickly covered with drowning locusts. In the same year trains on the North-Western Railway were frequently stopped by the myriad of insects which covered the rails, and which lay so thick that they were described as having the same effect as if a deep piled velvet carpet was laid down before the train. The other day in Lahore it appeared marvellous to any one who had not seen a flight before, how rapidly the ground became covered with yellow masses of the fluttering insects.

E. I. Railway earnings :—Week ending 31st July, 1897 Rs. 9,90,119 ; miles open 1,701·11 ; per mile open, Rs. 582. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,13,455 ; miles open, 1,701·11 ; per mile open, Rs. 478 ; increase, Rs. 1,76,664 ; per mile open, Rs. 104. From 1st July, 1897 to 31st July 1897 Rs. 44,49,051. From 1st July, 1896, to 31st July, 1896, Rs. 37,03,566, increase, Rs. 7,45,485.

The following are among recently proved wills :—Lord Charles William Brudenell-Bruce, £150,178 ; Mr. Robert Crewdson, £26,862 ; William Frederick Hyth Dalzel, Surgeon-Major, Indian Army, retired, £6,763 ; Mr. Frederick Augustus Du Croz, £98,574 ; Mr. Francis Tucker, £49,239 ; Mr. Carles Ranken Vickerman, £3,241.

The ever-increasing area devoted to cotton in Ferghana (Russian Turkestan) has caused a corresponding decrease in the amount of land under wheat, barley, lucerne, etc. Hence also the prices of food-stuffs have gone up in the last seven years as follows :—Rice is three times its cost in 1890, wheat 2½ times, potatoes 5½ times, lucerne four times. The total grain produce is insufficient to meet local demands in Ferghana. During the past season the cotton harvest was as follows :—American raw, 110,000 tons ; Native raw, 15,00 tons. Of the American, 52,500 tons was the output of "cleaned" cotton, of which one-third is still waiting despatch to Samarkand, owing to transport being unobtainable. Native raw cotton is not cleaned in the local factories.

The annual report of the Superintendent on Inland Emigration for the year 1896, which has just been issued, follows the prescribed lines, furnishes the usual statistical tables and appears to prove that everything is as it should be, the figures constituting "telling evidence" of the vigilance and efficiency of those officials concerned with the arrangements and responsible for the system. It is true that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal fails to understand that a reason given to account for an increase of free emigration in 1895 can be properly assigned as the reason for a decrease in 1896, but that after all is a but small slip and the fact would have been quite satisfactory if there had been no attempt to explain it. Much more pertinent is the inquiry how it comes about that with these annual records of smooth working, and statistics with their telling evidence of vigilance, the Lieutenant-Governor should have found it necessary owing to the prevalence of cholera among imigrants in transit, to despatch Surgeon-Captain Vaghan to examine the lines of route to Assam, with the result that he reported the whole arrangements as being far from satisfactory. As the close of last year, moreover, the Chief Commissioner of Assam appointed another medical officer to examine the same arrangements along the lines of route as well as at the various depots and on board the steamers, and he also reported strongly condemning the existing methods and recommending drastic measures of reform. On paper the [illegible] carefully tab[illegible]

The Senate on July 24 passed the Dingley Tariff Bill, which was subsequently signed by President McKinley, and has therefore become law. After signing the Tariff Bill Mr. McKinley sent to Congress his promised Message recommending the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of currency reforms. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution authorising the President to appoint a Commission, but the Senate did not pass the resolution. At the conclusion of the sittings of the two Houses Congress adjourned sine die.

The "Standard's" New York correspondent describes a few of the difficulties that will arise under the new tariff, especially in regard to the limit placed upon free imports in the baggage of passengers, and remarks that a tariff lawyer on board each returning steamer will be more necessary than a steward. The United States Consul at Glasgow believes that the new Tariff Bill will reduce the Clyde exports to the United States by one-third, and in some cases the new rates will prohibit the exportation of fine-class woollen goods. Other items of export which will be the most prejudiced are chemicals, thread, and linen. Previous to the McKinley tariff, Glasgow exported to the United States goods worth nine million dollars, but the value is now reduced to one half.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on July 27 :—"The Russian Captain of Engineers, Serebnikoff, well known for his reconnoitring expedition in the Pamir region, has been appointed to command the troops consisting, of a half battalion of the Turkestan Sappers and half a sotnia of Cossacks who with 400 labourers, are contructing the Pamir highway from the watershed of the river Boriobo, in the Alai Valley, to the military post on the Pamirs. It is said that the work is already so far advanced that vehicles can go as far as the Kizyl Art Pass. According to the Russian, practice it is intended to build the highway as a first-class military road."

The New York *Herald*, on July 26, published the text of the reply of Japan, communicated on July 10 to Mr. Sherman's Note in response to Japan's original protest against the annexation of Hawaii. The Japanese Minister says Japan admits the predominant influence of the United States in Hawaii, and argues that this predominance furnishes the amplest guarantee against anything inimical to the United States and Hawaii, and obviates the necessity of a change in the existing conditions in, juriously affecting the interests of others. The absorption of Hawaii by the United States, would, it is contended, be the signal of a revival of dormant territorial ambition, affecting the interests of the Japanese in the Pacific. Japan cannot behold with indifference the changes in the status of those Governments, and the extinguishing of Japanese rights. The application of the United States customs tariff and other laws would affect Japanese interests. No alteration in the status of Hawai, the Note concludes, can in the least relieve Hawaii from liability in respect to Japans claims on account of violations of the Japanese-Hawaiian treaty.

In Constantinople, on July 24, the Ambassadors presented a draft of the articles of the peace preliminaries relating to the indemnity and the Capitulations, and discussed them with Tewfik Pasha, whose attitude, it is stated, created a favourable impression.

The peace negotiations are temporarily in abeyance, pending instructions expected by the German Ambassador from the Government. In the meantime (says the "Times" Constantinople correspondent) a complete change has come over Mohammedan feeling, and the dominant desire is for peace.

Djevad Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier lauded at Canea on July 24, to assume command of the Turkish troops in Crete. His arrival is regarded by the insurgents as indicating the Porte's intention to retain the Turkish garrison in the island and the Cretan delegates have intimated that they will accept no arrangement until the Ottoman troops have left. The Admirals have warned Djevad Pasha that no intriguing will be permitted. The English Admiral has been authorized to ask for military reinforcements as fresh disturbances are feared.

With reference to the proposed opening of a Russo-Chinese naval port in the peninsula of Shantung, the "Kotlin," the organ of the Russian Admiralty publishes the following report :—"Last winter the Russians made a survey of the bay in question, and proposed to the Chinese Government that it should establish coal depots, barracks, and wharves. At first the Chinese Government was indisposed to carry out the suggestion, but Russian diplomacy eventually succeeded in overcoming China's objections. As China has neither money nor engineers, Russia offered to have the work done at her own expense, on condition that she should enjoy equal rights with China. The new harbour is now to be built as soon as possible." As the "Kotlin" observes, the harbour will be Chinese only in name ; it will practically be in the hands of the Russians.

As a result of a final interview in Paris on July 26 between the Siamese Minister and M. Hanotaux, the difference which had arisen owing to the imprisonment of two Laos and which had almost, as already explained, compromised the intended visit of the King of Siam to France, has (says a "Times" telegram) at last been settled. The two Laos, Kade and Matbila, will be handed over to the French Consul upon the arrival of the next steamer at Bangkok.

The Paris "Figaro" states that the Marquis Ito has come to Europe with the object of protesting vigorously in the name of the Japanese Government against the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and that he has declared to his friends that Japan will oppose the United States to the very end. The "Figaro" points out that there are 30,000 Japanese, almost all old soldiers, in Hawaii, and that the natives of the islands hardly reach that number.

From Washington it is reported that Mr. Sherman denies that he was induced to sign the letter to Colonel Hay on the subject of the Seal Fisheries only under severe pressure and against his own judgment. He declares that he has been in perfect accord with the President at every step of the correspondence.

A French naval officer, Lieutenant Pichon, has been selected by the Minister of Marine to command a mission sent to Bulgaria, at Prince Ferdinand's request, to create a dockyard at Varna and organise a flotilla of torpedo-boats.

A telegram to the "Temps" from Saigon states that M. Doumer, the Governor-General of Indo-China, has induced the King of Anam to sign a decree abolishing the office of Viceroy of Tongking. The functions hitherto exercised by the Viceroy will devolve upon the French Resident.

Reuter's Agency is requested by the Persian Legation in London to contradict the statements which some English papers have quoted from an anonymous letter in a Berlin newspaper concerning the political situation in Persia. There is no doubt, adds the Legation, that the state of affairs has much improved since the present Shah's accession.

The world is coming to a bad and speedy end. A Vienna professor asserts that it is to collide with a comet on 13th November 1899. Everything living on earth will be choked with poisonous gases.

The friends of a renewal of the negotiations for a [illegible] treaty between France and Italy are [illegible] their efforts to attain their object in [illegible] We learn from "K Sole," of [illegible] permanent Franco-Italian Com[illegible] completed its arrangements [illegible] a Commission on the Italian [illegible]ther a scheme. A similar [illegible]orking in Paris on the [illegible] Franco-Suisse," which [illegible] the treaty of June 25, [illegible]Switzerland. The two [illegible] endeavours entirely [illegible]ial convention, pay[illegible]onsiderations. The [illegible]tors and deputies, [illegible]nterested in the [illegible] of Italy.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"Vindex" writes a letter of peculiar interest at the present time to the *Pioneer*. He says :—A native paper recently alluding to the Mussalman riots at Chitpore, when Europeans were stoned, though in no way connected with the alleged cause of the riots, exultingly told the European community to be thankful that their Mussalman servents had not murdered them. And now "M. K.," and avowed Mussalman, brooding over imaginary official slights to Mussalman, and arguing that Rand's and Ayerst's murder was the reasonable outcome of reputed outrage of native feelings in connection with plague prevention, reminds Europeans through your columns that they are the mercy of their servants. As a Mussalman, he of course meant the Mussalman portion of their servants. Utterances like these suggest under currents at work, and are direct incitement to Mussalman servants to act hereafter when treasonous agitation needs their aid. Let us take up the challenge forthwith and replace Mussalman servants by Goanese, Madrassees, and other Hindus who are quite efficient for the purpose. If Mussalman servants find themselves destitute they can thank their too-outspoken co-religionists for creditting them with capacity for murder and assassination. Out with the beggars I say. We have been sufficiently warned by those who ought to know and we must meet.

EVERY MOVE OF TREASON WITH A COUNTERMOVE.

We cannot possibly yield to terrorism of any sort if we are to remain here, and we mean to stay. "M. K." suspects that the murder of Rand and Ayerst was the work of a "small clique" ; otherwise "a dozen Informers would by this time have come forward to claim the reward" and "then sneers at the idea of a whole town like Poona having conspired and carried out the murder. No section of the community, particularly the Mussalman, will ever give up murderers. Their capture is effected otherwise—as by informers from opposing sections. "M. K." writes to catch the eye of the average Englishman, who is blissfully ignorant of the complications in native society and easily misled. Not necessarily have the two murders been committed by a "small clique" nor the murderres protected and sheltered by the latter only. "There was no secret made of something serious to be done for "the cup of bitterness offered to Poona full to the brim" by officials working for the good of the native community. The idea that a reward of Rs. 20,000 would be sufficient to bring informers from Mussalman or Mahratta Brahman is simply nonsense. Surely "M. K." does not believe what he affirms. If Mussalmans murdered each other, denunciation by Mussalmans and capture of the murderer would follow—or if Brahmans or members of any other sections murdered each other, the murderer would be similarly denounced for punishment. But

* * *

NOT IF MUSSALMANS MURDERED EUROPEAN

and Brahman or other Hindu ; or if Brahman murdered European, Mussalman, or a Hindu not a Brahman. And so on through all the sections. Each is conservative in the extreme. In this particular instance when all sections of the community hold that Rand's murder was a natural consequence of alleged outrage of native feelings, the murderers, whether Mussalman, Brahman or other would be religiously protected by the section of the community to which they belonged, and the rest would be in sympathy, which if the case now. Has "M. K." himself a Mussalman, forgotten the history of that Moulvie who hounded on a mob of his co-religionists to the murder of one Aspinal and all his family at Bareilly in 1857 ? This was no secret assassination but open day murder witnessed by a crowd of people containing Mussalmans other than the perpetrators of the deed. After the restoration of order in the country, this Moulvie was wanted by the authorities, but he was protected not by a "small clique," but by the large body of Mussalmans in the city and elsewhere in spite of his guilt and knew this he was sought for by the authorities. Nor was the memory of the incident likely to be forgotten by the lapse of time. The Moulvie had

PURCHASED HIS WAY TO PARADISE

by the murder of Kaffirs. So for 20 years this scoundrel went freely about among his co-religionists all over the country, and baffled the efforts of the authorities to capture him ; the police, when Mussalmans aiding and abetting all the while. It was only about 1877 when Judge Tyrrell was at Bareilly that this man was discovered and denounced, by Hindus be it noted not by Mussalmans, and opportunely seized, or he might have got away for good. A crowd of Mussalmans swore to his not being the man wanted. The Hindu testimony was however unimpeachable—and the Moulvie was hung. Surely then, that Hindu murderers would be given up, when unlike the Moulvie they had revenged war was held to be a grevious public and private outrage on all classes of the community. In the view that Rand deservedly met death. "M.K." presumably holds a brief for his southern co-religionists. He would certainly not sympathise with the Hindu, whether Brahman or other. When he states that he wondered long why General Gatacre escaped assassination, he must have been thinking how patiently his southern brethren were acting under alleged purdah outrage. He could not have been thinking of Hindu patience. Can he point any instance of its repetition when southern Hindus have knifed or sot European officials in the execution of their duty or through ghazi-ism or race hatred ? That short of crime is essentially Mussalman. And why should General Gatacre be uppermost in "M.K's" mind, as the fittest person for murder ! What measure had "M." taken of the general's share of responsibility in the alleged outrages ? And the question then suggests itself, how if the suggestion of assassination was sent from Upper India and how if it is hereafter proved that Mussalmans did the deed ? Almost all the known murders of Europeans, official and non-official, have been

COMMITTED BY MUSSALMANS.

It is a bloody list of Mussalman atrocities to date. Every European should study it with advantage. From Amir Ali's insurrestion at Patna last century, ending with the capture and subsequent murder of many Europeans official and non-official to Commissioner William Frazeris murder by Pir Khan at Delhi in 1836—thence to the leading spirits in the Military of 1857 among them Azimoolah of Cawnpoor fame and the Nawab of Futtehgarh down to Khan Bahadur of Bareilly who hung Judge Raikes and the Civil Surgeon to the Protector of the World in the Delhi Palace to whom some 50 men women and children vainly fled for protection including the Commissioner Simon Frazer and the Chaplain—still lower down to the numerous murderers of lesser note in that same year of 1857, like the Moulvie of Bareilly already mentioned—all were Mussalmans. Still again to illustrate the chapter of Mussalman atrocities to date—from the murder of Commissioner Mackeson in his Kutchery at Peshawar in 1855, and of numerous acts of *ghazi-ism* or other inspiring motive to date on the frontier and elsewhere—as in the murder of the Viceroy Mayo at the Andamans in 1872, of Justice Norman on the steps of the High Court, Calcutta, a little later, of the shooting of Mr. Reed, Settlement Officer, N.-W.P., by his bearer, of the knifing of an unfortunate lady very recently in the streets of Lahore and the still more recent shooting of Mr. Ross at Peshawar, in all these cases Mussalmans and Mussalmans alone, were the miscreants. Are we dismayed by the past and by the prospect that the future will be as the past ? Not a bit. Authority tempered by occasional assassination is the lot of civil and military officialdom in India. But the signs of the times indicate a new departure by our Mussalman friends. We are to have organized assassination now for the subversion of law and order. Whenever judicial decree or executive action offends any section of the community, particularly the Mussalmans, as it is sure to do under treasonous nursing, the officials concerned are to do done to death, if practicable, through the agency of their Mussalman domestics, and presumably by their official Mussalman attendants too. The sooner this order of things is fully established the better for the future of India—for the remedy that will follow will be drastic and complete. Radical liberty does not be fit races with an inherited capacity only for the beautie s of iron rule. Some very great contraction of liberty will be necessry unless we are prepared to abdicate all authority and abandon the country to anarch y.

VINDEX.

A GOLF RECORD.

The record of the St. Andrew's Links has been lowered to 71 by Willie Ouchterlonie, an ex-champion, playing against a Mr. Crocket. St. Andrew's, as most people know, is the Mecca of golf, and every great player, to say nothing of the crowd of men on the borders of the first flight, makes a point of matching, at some time or other, their skill against the difficulties of the course. Since the days of the gutta-percha ball, the record has become beyond the reach of any but a pre-eminent golfer, in his best fettle and with a slice of luck in his pocket. Young "Tommy" Morris in his best days never did better than a 77 or 76, but during the last twenty years, owing partly to the broadening of the course and the disappearance of furze and long grass, as well as to the increased number of first class players, the record had slowly slipped down to 72. The Kirkaldys, Ouchterlonie himself and Mr. F. G. Tait were, if we mistake not, responsible for the successive steps by which this was brought about. Till last month Mr. F. G. Tait's 72 had remained unchallenged, and, most authorities would have said, unchallengeable. It is safe to predict that better than a 71 human skill cannot conceivably go. It is below an average of 4's. When it is remembered that only the short hole way can be reached from the tee, that ten out of the eighteen holes require at least two full drives, and the rest a drive and a long approach each, the almost superhuman nature of the feat may be understood. This, too, leaving the numberless hazards on account, No player however eminent need think a score of 90 a disgrace, and this is more than a stroke a hole worse than Ouchterlonie's card. Medals and Championships have been won over and over again in scores 12 or 13 worse. In fact, the last word is, so to speak, been said. Not in our day can such performance be bettered, and the old green may congratulated on fidning in one of her young [illegible] the breaker of record breakers.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

EARL GREY'S DEFENCE.

The British South Africa Company have issued a statement containing a despatch from Earl Grey, Administrator of Rhodesia, which is a reply to the report of Sir Richard Martin Sir Richard, in the course of his report, mentions the statement of Earl Grey and Mr. Vincent that no regulation exacting compulsory labour was ever promulgated by the Government ; but he adds that is is difficult to believe that it could have existed to the extent it did without the knowledge of the Government. His general conclusion is that the native commissioners, in the first place, applied to the head men for labourers, and, failing that, procured them by force.

Earl Grey meets this charge by an unqualified denial in a lengthy and detailed despatch. The board of directors, in communicating this reply to Mr. Chamberlain, state their conviction that his Lordship has fairly and sufficiently met the conclusions arrived at by Sir Richard Martin, and has shown the charges made against this company and its officials in South Africa to be unfounded."

DECLARATION BY THE DIRECTORS.

Upon their own part the directors make this declaration :—"The suggestion made in Sir Richard Martin's report that a system of compulsory labour has existed in any part of Rhodesia has astounded the directors. They cannot credit the statements made. Certainly, no authority whatever, direct or indirect, has been given by the company for such a practice and if it has prevailed has been wholly without the consent or knowledge of the board. The directors have taken advantage of Dr. Jameson's presence in London to submit Lord Rosmead's despatches to him. He states emphatically that during his tenure of the office of administrator he has never sanctioned forced labour, and that if, in fact, anything approaching this has been allowed by any magistrate or native commissioner it has been without instructions, and that any official being party to the coercion of the natives for labour purposes should be called to account. Dr. Jameson further says that he does not believe that any system of compulsory labour could have prevailed without his knowledge."

As to the charge that the company enforced compulsory labour upon the natives, Earl Grey says :—"While some pressure was brought to bear, no force was used, with a result that there was a flow of voluntary labour," and he quotes evidence in support of his assertion. His lordship concludes :—"I regret that I have been unable to put my finger on one single paragraph of Sir Richard Martin's report in which a generous construction has been placed upon the action of the administration. In criticising the administration of Rhodesia it must always be remembered that the Imperial Government has not contributed a single penny for the building up of a British administration in these wide and magnificent territories ; while the company has spent over 5,000,000*l.* to carry out this object. In addition to this, the Government of Mashonaland and Matabeleland was for some considerable time carried on by advances made by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, and from other sources extraneous to the company. Taking Dr. Jameson's administration as a whole, and when I consider the resources he had at his disposal, I am lost in astonishment at the achievements he was able to perform. I have no hesitation in saying that every one who has been in any way connected with the administration has reason to congratulate himself that, in however humble a capacity he has served the Government, he has yet contributed something to the foundation of a new imperial possession, which will, under wise guidance, advance the civilisation of large native populations, and help forward the future greatness, prosperity, and union of South Africa and the Empire."

In reference to the above, Lord Loch, in asking a question in the House of Lords, on July 27, said :—He thought it was desirable, and it was expected both among the English and the Dutch in South Africa, that a greater control should in future be exercised by the Imperial Power over the management and administrative authority of the company. It was neither his desire, nor was it in the public interest, that any interference should take place with regard to the commercial and other interests of the company, but they should extend those interests under proper supervision, and he trusted that in the consideration the Government might give to this question the interests of the company might be preserved by having the power of representation upon the council or legislative body which, he presumed, would be continued in those countries. At the same time the Government should appoint an administrator entirely independent of local influence and control so that they might be safeguarded in future, and provided the company was given a proper and sufficiently large voice in the administration of the country through having nominees on the council he thought such a proposal as he suggested would meet with general approval, not only throughout the South African colonies, but in Mashonaland and Matabeleland themselves. He believed there was a general desire for representation, Sir Rhodes having power to put nominees on the council. It was understood that Mr. Rhodes would be deprived of all authority and power when he was removed from the directorate of the company, but it would be noticed he had recently been holding meetings with the great chiefs at Buluwayo and discussing very important questions, as, for instance, that of forced labour. There was considerable difference of opinion as to what forced labour was. It was held by some that labour was only forced when men were compelled at the point of the bayonet to work for wages ; and when an agreement was entered into with the chief to supply men and payment was made, that was not forced labour. The distinction was a very narrow one, and within his own experience of South Africa he had had to check the system of applying to chief for the supply of labour, because upon the chief hesitating to do this, action was taken to compel the chief to supply the labour required. That he considered, was as much forced labour as if men were forced at bayonet point to work. Here was an additional reason why the administrator of this great country should be entirely independent of all control that might be exercised upon him if connected with the company.

M. ANDREE'S VENTURE.

THE "BALLOON" IN THE WHITE SEA.

Dr. Nansen declares that the statement of the captain of the Dutch steamer Dordrecht that he had seen an object in the White Sea which might be Herr Andree's baloon must be received with some doubt, as it was unlikely that the balloon, only six days after the ascent, could have already been driven down to the White Sea, especially as it took a northward direction when starting. Interviewed the Dordrecht's captain and chief officer stated that they saw that the object was not a ship, and there was no living creature about it. The possibility of its being a dead whale was then broached, but there was no smell, and they were compelled to abandon that idea. They noticed that the birds went and sat upon the thing, but did not remain there, constantly flying off again. This was accounted for by the fact that the object was not stationary, but was continually bobbing about in the water, indicating that there was air inside of it. There were two balls alongside of the thing, but the haze prevented a distinct view being obtained of these. The colour of the object appeared to be dark grey ; and it was striped in a regular manner. In size it appeared to be about half the length of the ship, or some 150ft. The object as drawn certainly closely approximates to what one would imagine the appearance of a partially-submerged balloon to be.

Writing in *Capital* "Rex" says that the market professes to be surprised at such a low minimum as 97-8 being fixed for the new loan ; but if reference is made to our issue of 7th ultimo, it will be seen that the minimum of the last 3½ per cent. loan issued in 1893 for Rs. 3½ crores was 94-2, also that the minimum of the 4 per cent. loans of 1879, 1886 and 1887 was in each case not over 97-8, while in 1882, 1883, it was 98-9 and 1889 and 1890, 99-11 and 99-14. It is only the abnormally high rates Government Paper last year which has accustomed the market to view possibilities which they never experienced before. The first effect of the announcement of the above minimum was to send down the price from 99-4 to 98-10, but there were few if any sellers under 99, and the price to-day has returned to this quotation. It is not to be expected that there will be any firmness in price before the 16th, but we are inclined to think that the average rate of tenders will be well above the minimum announced, and that the loan will be fully taken up.

An invitation has been received by Mr. Woolrych Perowne, the College, Worcester, from General Kouropatkine, Governor-General of all the Asiatic Provinces, to arrange for the visit to Central Asia of a party of Englishmen next November. The Minister of War has granted the full use of the military railway from the shores of the Caspian through Ashabad, Bokhara, and Merv to Samarcand, free of the usual restrictions which prevent its being used by foreigners count Rotscermund is accompanying the party, and is arranging for receptions to be given to the party by the Governor-General at Ashabad and by the Ameer in Bokhar. At these receptions gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform and ladies in Court dress. A special escort of Cossaks will be provided in Merv, and in other towns balls and dinners are being arranged in honour of the visitors. The Russian authorities have expressed a hope that a number of English ladies will join the party, which, however, must be strictly limited in number.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARMY SERVICE IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 23, Captain Pirie asked the Under-Secretary for War : Whether the War Office would be prepared to reconsider the question of long service in India for British troops as being both physically and financially advantageous, especially in view of the disastrous casualties from enteric fever and other disease among British soldiers in India.

Mr. Brodrick : The application of the short-service system to India has been proved to possess many advantages from a physical, financial, and military point of view ; and her Majesty's Government has no intention of reverting to the system of long service in the Indian Army.

THE WRECK OF THE "WARREN HASTINGS."

On Monday, July 26, Mr. Thornton asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether it has been decided to give any special recognition to those officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine whose exceptional conduct at the wreck of the Warren Hastings has been under official consideration ; and if it is intended to publish the despatch of the Government of India concerning these matters.

Also : Whether, as an additional grant for compensation has been allowed to the military who were on board the troopship Warren Hastings when that vessel was wrecked, a similar allowance will be made to those officers, engineers, and sailors of the Royal Indian Marine who lost their effects upon that occasion.

Lord G. Hamilton said that he was afraid that he had nothing more to add to the answers he had already given with regard to giving some special recognition to the officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine whose conduct at the wreck of the Warren Hastings had been under official consideration. With regard to compensation for the loss of their effects, he would make inquires as to the compensation granted by the War Office and then communicate with the Government of India on the subject.

THE TOCHI PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Mr. R. Wallace asked the Secretary for India : Whether the Tochi punitive expeditionary forces had orders to distinguish the innocent from the guilty while inflicting punishment for the offence committed against this country ; whether Maizar and Sheranni had been demolished and the stores and goods found in them appropriated by the punitive forces ; whether any limit had been placed on the number of towns and villages which it was necessary to destroy and empty of their contents for punitive purposes ; whether any compensation for their losses would be made to innocent survivors when the punitive expedition had successfully completed its labours ; and, whether non-military newspaper correspondents were allowed to accompany the punitive expedition.

Lord G. Hamilton was understood to say that, undoubtedly, the punishment inflicted by the Tochi field force would be confined to those who took part in the recent treacherous outrage, or were assenting parties to it. He had no information as to Maizar and Sheranni. The action to be taken by the force must depend on the attitude of the tribes as a whole. If they submitted, he hoped few or no villages would be destroyed. If any injury was shown to be inadvertently or unjustly inflicted compensation would be considered. He had no information as to newspaper correspondents.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Major Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention had been called to a paragraph in the "Daily News" of Thursday last embodying a statement from the secretary of the Indian Association to the following effect :—"Two gross cases are reported of attempted outrage on Hindoo girls in the Khana plague inspection camp by two European officers, who have been suspended by the Government. Pandita Ramabai writes to a newspaper of the seduction of one of her girls in the Poona plague camp, utterly demoralising the arrangements there. These cases have created a great sensation all over the country" ; and whether there was any truth in either allegation.

Lord G. Hamilton : The allegations alluded to consisted of two charges—one in connection with a segregation camp at Khana, in Bengal, for the detention of railway passengers, and the other in connection with the late plague camp in Poona. I have received the following reports upon them :—"Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reports that police-sergeant and military assistant-surgeon were charged with making immoral overtures to two Hindoo circus girls and a Japanese prostitute in segregation huts at Khana plague inspection camp. Japanese consented and left with police officer ; circus girls declined, and, on assistant-surgeon pressing, one of them created alarm. Police officer dismissed ; assistant-surgeon suspended. His case being further investigated. Both are of European parentage ; police-sergeant born and domiciled in India. As regards the second case, the Governor of Bombay telegraphs :—"Pandita Ramabai's assertions had attracted my notice, and I inquired into them early in June. The girl she mentions was not seduced in the plague camp. She was a plague patient, and was discharged cured. What became of her afterwards is not known. The assertion about utterly demoralising the arrangements in Poona camp absolutely untrue. From first to last somewhere about 500 female patients were admitted ; nearly all had relatives or friends attending them ; no complaints of violated modesty were ever made. Officer in charge saw Pandita Ramabai herself on several occasions in the hospital, but she never made any complaint to him."

THE GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED RAILS.

On Tuesday, July 27, Mr. Cayzer asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the East Indian Railway Company, whose railway was built by British capital under Government guarantee, and of which the Government are now the owners by purchase, have recently purchased 7,708 tons of steel rails and fish plates from the Maryland Steel Company of America, and that the same is being shipped from America to Calcutta, the tender of the Maryland Steel Company of America being nearly 1*l.* per ton lower than any British tender ; and, whether some of the other Indian guaranteed railways make it a condition of these tenders that the goods shall be of British manufacture ; and, if so, why the East Indian Railway Company, a Government owned railway, cannot also do so.

Lord George Hamilton : It has been the practice of India Office to give the preference to British manufacture provided the difference in price and quality is not great. In this case I am informed that the tender accepted by the Board of the East India Railway Company appeared to be in all respects a satisfactory one as regards quality, and that by accepting in its place the lowest tenders of a British firm they would have incurred an additional charge of 8,675*l.*

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

On July 29, Sir Samual Montagu asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been called to the great increase in late years of the fiduciary issue of notes by the Indian Government, and to the large contraction of the paper currency, as shown by the fact that in 1893, when the mints were closed, there were : 21,401,820 rx., total notes in circulation ; 18 401,820 rx., coin and bullion held ; 8,000,000 rx., Government securities ; whereas there were on May 31, 1897 : 22,831,021 rx., total notes in circulation ; 12,864,026 rx., coin and bullion held ; 9,999,994 rx. Government securities ; whether the Indian Government intend to coin on their own account silver rupees sufficient to place their paper currency on a sounder basis ; and whether they will in future publish their accounts as regards currency weekly instead of monthly, so as to enable prudent bankers and merchants to provide in time against the possible danger of an extreme scarcity of currency in India.

Lord G. Hamilton : The figures given in the hon. member's question are correct. I am not aware of any intention on the part of the Government of India to coin silver on their own account. As to the publication of accounts, which now takes place monthly in accordance with the provisions of the Act No. 20 of 1882, I will communicate with the Government of India, but I can give no promise that the hon. member's suggestion will be accepted.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether Gangudhar Tilak and other native agitators had been arrested in India on a charge of sedition.

Mr. MacNeill : Before the noble lord answers that question, may I ask him a question of which I have given him private notice—namely, whether the alleged seditious libel on which these natives have been arrested was published so far back as June 15, and why the prosecution has been deferred to a period when owing to the prorogation of the house —

The Speaker : Order, order. The hon. member must give notice of that question.

Mr. MacNeill : I have given notice.

Lord G. Hamilton : I have not received the notice. In reply to my hon. friend (Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett), I have to say that the statements which appear in the daily papers as to these arrests are correct.

Sir M. Bhownaggree inquired : Whether he was aware that Lord Hartington, as Secretary of State for India in 1881, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, forwarded a despatch to the Government of India, suggesting that the existing defect in the Indian Penal Code—namely, the explanation to Section 124A, which made it ineffective against seditious and libellous writings, should be remedied ; whether this recommendation of Mr. Gladstone's government to strengthen the law of seditious libel was ever acted upon ; and, if it was not, whether her Majesty's Government, having regard to the grave results which have followed upon recent writings in the vernacular Press, would recommend the Government of India to introduce legislation without further delay in the manner suggested in Lord Hartinton's despatch.

Lord G. Hamilton said he was aware that it was suggested by the Secretary of State in Council in 1881 that if it were the case that the criminal law of India applicable to seditious libel was practically unworkable through the effect of the explanation attached to Section 124A, the existing defect in the code might be remedied by a suitable amendment of some of its provisions. For various reasons such amendment had been from time to time postponed, but the question of legislation on this subject was now being considered afresh.

THE FIGHTING AT MALAKHAND.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he could give any information as to the attack upon British forces at Malakhand.

Lord G. Hamilton : The first intimation received was from Major Deane on July 26. He reported the advance of a local gathering in the Swat Valley excited by the preaching of a mad fakir. Their attack upon the Malakhand Kotal was repulsed after severe fighting. Chakdara was also attacked and communication with it interrupted. A later report showed that another attack on the camp was expected, and shortly afterwards, on the night of the 27th, telegraphic communication with Malakhand was interrupted. Certain movements of troops in relief of the Malakhand Garrison were at once ordered. Last night telegraphic communication was restored, and information was received that the British troops were engaged throughout the 27th, and a general attack was made upon them between 8.30 p.m. and daybreak of yesterday. Desultory fighting continued all yesterday, but the assailants were repulsed everywhere, the British loss amounting apparently to Lieutenant Costello, of the 22nd Bengal Infantry, wounded, eleven Sepoys killed and forty-two wounded. Further attacks are expected, and the reinforcements are being pushed forward with speed.

INDIAN FISHCURING INDUSTRY.

In the House of Commons, on July 22, in reply to Mr. Warr, Lord George Hamilton said : Salt is supplied to persons working at fishcuring yards in Bombay and Madras at a price of eight to ten annas per maund, duty free. Similar fishcuring yards have not been opened on the Bengal coast, but, if there was likely to be a demand for such fac

THE MONEY-LENDING COMMITTEE.

KIRKWOOD'S EVIDENCE.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the question of money-lending, sat again on July 27, under the presidency of Mr. T. W. Russell.

John Kirkwood, on being called by the Chairman, advanced with apparent difficulty to the witness-chair and asked that Mr. Goodman might be allowed to sit near him. Permission having been given, Mr. Goodman took a seat near the witness-table.

The Chairman, addressing the witness, said: You are aware that the questions put to you by the honourable member for Oldham must be answered.

Mr. Ascroft was about to repeat his questions, when Kirkwood said he had something of great importance to say which he thought ought to take precedence. It was something affecting the honour of the Committee.

The Chairman said nothing could take precedence of the order of the House.

Mr. Ascroft: Did you advance on Dec. 23, 1890, to a gentleman 20*l*., and take a promissory note for 30*l*. 15*s*.? The witness was apparently reluctant to answer the question, but, on its being repeated, he said, "No; it is a lie."

Did you subsequently advance 40*l*. and take a promissory note?—No; that is also a lie.

Did he repay 58*l*. 15*s*., leaving 1*l*. 5*s*. due?—That is altogether wrong.

Did you subsequently sue him for 68*l*.? The witness admitted that that was correct, and that he got judgment for the same and costs.

Mr. Ascroft asked Mr. Goodman to produce the cash-book and see if Kirkwood did not, on Dec. 23, 1890, advance the gentleman 20*l*. Mr. Goodman, referring to the entry in the cash-book, said the sum of 25*l*. was advanced to the gentleman.

The Chairman (to Kirkwood): That is what you meant by stating that is a lie?—The witness: Yes, that was what I meant by saying it is a lie.

The Chairman: What you represent as a lie is the difference between 20*l*. and 25*l*.?—The witness: It is a lie, because in reference to the accounts that we charge more interest than we do.

Mr. Ascroft then put a number of questions with a view to elicit the manner in which the account had been built up until he sued for 68*l*. He asked how many thousands per cent. the fines amounted to.

The witness said the fines would come out at 216 per cent. He denied that they charged fines on fines and interest on interest.

Mr. Goodman, however, admitted that in cases, where a promissory note includes interest, the new note would include interest on interest.

Kirkwood at this point said he wished to make an explanation with regard to this account. He then read a statement that his sole object in suing the gentleman for 68*l*. was to defeat the iniquitous Bankruptcy Act of 1890, in the event of this gentleman drifting into bankruptcy. He explained the matter to the gentleman, telling him that the amount sued for was the legal amount due, but he would be satisfied with a considerably smaller sum, and when satisfied he would give him a receipt in full. He thought he could pay 7*l*. a month. The gentleman made not the slightest opposition. Judgment was signed on Feb. 3, 1893, and the first payment he made was 7*l*. of July 17, 1893, five and a-half months after judgment was signed.

Mr. Ascroft remarked that this did not appear to refer to this case.

Kirkwood, in a loud voice, and bringing down his fist on the table before him, said, "It does, or I am not in my senses." Proceeding, the witness said the gentleman had only paid 10*l*. this year.

Kirkwood, proceeding, and he had a very serious matter to bring before the Committee. Notwithstanding the assurance that had been given that the name of gentleman should not be divulged, it had been divulged by their agent.

The Chairman (warmly): Withdraw that. The Committee have no agent.

The witness: The Right Hon. Thomas Farrow has divulged the name in the most flagrant manner. He has divulged it to at least two people in Brighton, and has actually shown a copy of the writ served upon the gentleman.

Mr. Ascroft: Can you give any idea of the number of your customers who have committed suicide?

The witness: I will not answer that question. I will report this Committee to the House. (Great laughter).

Mr. Ascroft then questioned the witness with regard to a recent suicide, in which it was stated that the harsh proceedings of the witness relating to default of interest had caused the man to commit suicide.

Mr. Goodman read the correspondence that had taken place, which went to show that that was not the cause of the suicide.

Mr. Ascroft: Do you remember selling up a man named Tuft, and did he cut his throat while your men were in possession?

Kirkwood: I am not responsible if any of my customers commit suicide.

Were your men in possession at the time?—I can't tell if my men were in possession.

Have you a book called a suicide book?—I never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Ascroft was proceeding to follow up this inquiry when Mr. Warr interposed, and said he hoped Mr. Ascroft would not pursue this feature of the inquiry.

Mr. Ascroft: Is it not a fact that persons often sign bills of sale without knowing it?

Kirkwood: Every one who wants to wriggle out of his contract says he signs bills of sale without knowing. He was sorry to say some of the judges were as prejudiced as other people.

Asked to his reason for living in France, the witness said it had nothing to do with his business. It was happy country to live in. There were no society papers. (Laughter.)

Kirkwood then read a statement in which he alleged that the honourable member for Oldham had made a vile accusation in regard to an aged couple at Sheffield, which was, he said, a lie. He did not mean that the honourable member was responsible but his instructor was.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of the witness's statement, said he had given him every latitude, and so far as it did not reflect upon any honourable member he would allow it to go on the notes.

Kirkwood (rising): I thank you. In spite of lumbago I rise.

The Chairman told Kirkwood that the Committee had not completed his examination, and that he must be there on July 29.

Kirkwood said he would not promise; if he had caught a chill he could not be there, but if well he would come. Kirkwood made an appeal that the Committee would complete his evidence at once or allow Mr. Goodman to appear for him on July 29.

The Committee consulted in private, and on the re-admission of the public the Chairman said the Committee desired his presence there on July 29.

The witness said he would come if he could.

The Committee adjourned.

On July 29, Kirkwood was again before the Committee. He was examined at length by Mr. Ascroft and other members of the Committee as to his transactions. At the close of his examination, the witness submitted the list of questions he proposed to put to Mr. Farrow, but wished to put them himself. This was refused by the chairman, who also, after examining the questions, declined to put them, considering them wholly irrelevant.

Mr. J. W. Court, money-lender, was the next witness. He admitted that, while aware that Bank of England clerks were liable to instant dismissa if known to be in communication with a money-lender, he had sent them circulars offering to lend them money. At the close of this witness's examination the Committee adjourned.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Chairman of the Committee, formally laid upon the table of the House of Commons the evidence taken by the Committee, together with a brief report. The report simply states that the Committee have been unable to complete their inquiry, and that they recommend their re-appointment next Session. It is understood to be probable that early next Session the Committee will suggest an extension of the scope of the terms of reference to them, so that, in addition to the evils of the money-lending system, they may investigate the effects and working of agricultural land banks on the Continent.

THE ANNIHILATION OF HICKS PASHA'S FORCE.

AN APPLICATION TO PRESUME DEATH.

In the Probate Court on July 26 Mr. Pritchard applied to Mr. Justice Barnes for leave to presume the death of Edward R. James Warner, who was formerly in the Suffolk Regiment, from which he retired. Soon afterwards he entered one of the West India Regiments, from which he also retired. In the early part of 1883 he went to Egypt for the purpose of getting employment there, and joined an expedition which left under Hicks Pasha. The last letter written by him was addressed to his father. In it he wrote: "We are cutting off all connection with our base, so we cannot retrace our steps, and I believe it will be the case of the devil take the hindmost."—His Lordship: Was that the unfortunate expedition into the Soudan in which the whole force was lost?—Mr. Pritchard: Yes, and we believe he was killed in the month of November, 1883. He has since become entitled to one-sixth share in the sum of £2,711, which came to him upon the death of his mother. There was no reason to apply before because the mother only died last year. Will your lordship grant leave to presume the death in or since November, 1883?—His Lordship: Yes.

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COOPER'S HILL.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Egham, took place on July 23. There was a large company present, which included Lord and Lady George Hamilton, Sir R. Temple, Sir A. C. Lyall and Lady Lyall, Sir C. Crosthwaite, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Dennis FitzPatrik, Sir G. Robertson, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir A. Rendel, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir J. Hooker, General Sir W. Olpherts, Sir Guilford Molesworth, General J. H. Gordan, and General Chamier.

Before the distribution of the prizes by Lord George Hamilton, Colonel Pennycuick, president of the college, gave a short record of the year's work. He mentioned that the college that day completed its twenty-sixth sessions. At its commencement the number of students in residence was 122. There were thirty-five leaving that day, all of whom had obtained the college diploma. Of these thirteen were entering the engineering branch of the Indian Public Works Department, two the accounts branch of the same department, two the Traffic Department of the State Railways, three joined the Telegraph Department and five the Forest Department, making twenty-five in all who entered the service of the Government of India. For the remainder suitable employment had been found in other directions.

Lord George Hamilton then distributed the prizes. The following were the chief prize-winners:—W. H. Gelling, scholarship for natural science (three years' work); A. Lines, Fellow's Scholarship (for the whole third year's course); E. D. Cockburn, scholarship in applied mechanics (for the work of the second and third years); V. T. Janson, foundation scholarship in engineering (for the work of two years); R. H. Aserappa, scholarship in mathematics (for the work of two years); A. J. Gibson, scholarship in the forest course (for the work of two years); and W. H. Field, foundation scholarship (for the whole first year's course).

At the close of the distribution Lord George Hamilton said that last year he ventured to point out to those who were going out to India how large a scope and area there was in that country for the practical work in which they were about to embark. He doubted if in any other civilised Government engineering enterprise formed so great a part as in the administration of India. The engineer had united all parts of the country into one solid strong administration. Last year he had also indicated that in times of difficulty, especially if famine or scarcity broke out in the land, it was only through the work and enterprise of the engineer that people could possibly be kept alive. They all knew what had happened in the last few months. In India a great famine had settled on the land. He did not believe that in the history of the country there had been any visitation which had affected so large an area. It would have been absolutely impossible, no matter how excellent the civil administration might have been, to have kept the people alive, but for the great works which had been associated with the Public Works Department and brought to completion during recent years. It was no exaggeration to say that but for those works people must have died by millions. In one way or another he had had the honour of being connected with India for a great many years. A great change had taken place in the conditions under which an Englishman carried on his work in that country. England was immeasurably nearer to India than in former times, so that those who went there with the strength of home ties naturally upon them, availed themselves of the increased facilities, and India became less their home. Simultaneously with this, engineering enterprise had developed means of communication, such as the post and telegraph. That was not an unmitigated benefit so far as the discharge of their work was concerned. In India the civilian and the engineer were inundated with correspondence and were kept more and more in their offices attending to it. Thus they had not the opportunity of their predecessors of getting outside their offices and coming into contact with the natives. They could not put the clock back, and could not have the opportunity of studying the habits and idiosyncrasies of the native population that they had a generation back. They could not alter the conditions, but they could so conduct themselves under them as to establish the same kindly relations with the natives that did distinguish the careers of many of the officials he saw around him. They should recollect that they were dealing daily with people many of whose civilisations were far older than our own, who were deeply attached to their institutions, religious usages, and customs. Courtesy and conciliation were not signs of weakness, but as a rule were associated with reserve of strength and decision. If they studied the careers of the most distinguished Anglo-Indian statesmen and officers, they would find they had achieved their success by associating the velvet glove with the iron hand. (Cheers.)

The usual votes of thanks closed the proceedings.

EFFECT OF THE NEW RIFLE.

The Bisley Rifle Meeting marks without doubt a turning point in the history of the National Rifle Association. Nobody knows exactly what is going to happen. All that is certain is that something must be done to make scoring more difficult, and give the average competitor a greater chance than he has enjoyed. It is well known by all who take an interest in rifle shooting that the Scottish rifle meeting at Darnley has not till this day fully recovered from the blow it sustained when, a few years ago, scores of 94 were counted out of a three-distance prize-list, and the scoring ruled unusually high. How, then, will it fare with the National Rifle Association after scoring the like of which has never been recorded in the history of rifle shooting? On every hand one hears competitors declaring that this was the last Bisley which would ever see them. On many occasions this year the prize-money earned by highly meritorious scores has been ridiculously small. In one case the number of "possibles" made was about 30 per cent. greater than the number of prizes. In other cases men got about 15*s*. for making a "possible" at 500 or 600 yards, and towards the end of the meeting a prize-list was issued showing that the best possible 34's had become entitled to exactly four shillings. Speaking generally, no man who dropped a couple of points on even shots could depend upon getting into any prize-list, and there are few men who would back themselves to score 33 points out of 35 under all circumstances. The military authorities will no doubt be highly gratified to find that such excellent scores are obtained with the new rifle, but the Association will require to look at the matter from another point of view. They will have to do something to make bull's-eyes more difficult to obtain, and, as far as one can focus opinion on the Common, the simplest way out of the difficulty will probably be to institute a central bull's-eye or carton, which might count as six, so as not to disturb the values of the other shots. Any attempt to reduce the size of the bull's-eye would probably run counter to Hythe theories as to the range of normal vision.

THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN INDIA.

Sir Raymond West, vice-president of the Royal Asiatic Society, read a paper before the East India Association, on July 23, on "The Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions in India." Lord Reay presided, and among those present were Sir Roland Wilson, Sir G. Birdwood, Mr. T. H. Thornton, M. C.L. Tupper, Mr. R. H. Elliot, Mr. M. S. Das, Colonel Wintle, and Mr. R. Tewch. The lecturer opened his subject by referring to papers written by Mr. Manmohan Ghose on the same subject, and expressed the opinion that in several respects the observations made by that gentlemen were open to serious criticism. He also discussed the censures passed on the proceedings of the magistrates in the North-West Provinces by Mr. Nundy, of the Allahabad Bar, Sir R. West then traced the growth of the present system of distributive and administrative functions in India. That system, he said, rested on the basis originally laid down in the regulations of Warren Hastings, and had been moulded and modified in the course of time, and under the pressure of circumstances, into a rough adaptation to the needs of the country. The fact of a system good for its time having been established a generation ago, was not a valid argument against reform of that system as it stood at present, and which reform would be a development of the same principles which had previously been recognised. The lecturer proceeded to point out the method of reform which he advocated was that the district magistrate should be divested to a considerable extent of his present functions of appeal and revision in the case of decisions arrived at by the subordinate judges of his district. Such function he contended were more appropria to the te sessions judge, and would be better performed by him or even by an assistant to the sessions judge, than by a district magistrate oppressed with other duties, and possibly more or less prejudiced by the influence of his other engagements. The district magistrate relieved from the appellate and revisional functions, might properly be made more definitely and directly responsible for the peace and police administration of his district, and he should also be vested with effectual control over the mechanical arrangements and distribution of work of the various magisterial courts, while prohibited from the interference, which appeared to have been much too common, in the judicial decisions arrived at by the magistrates of inferior grade. By a readjustment of the magisterial forms in the district a considerable improvement in the actual administration of the criminal law might be secured, and it was possible to attain this end without any serious increase of the public expenditure. Any slight extra expenditure that might be incurred should be charged upon local funds.

A discussion followed, and votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman were adopted.

Liver Complaints.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CANADIAN GOLD RUSH.

GOLD AS PLENTIFUL AS PEBBLES.

FORTUNES MADE IN A DAY.

A Victoria (British Columbia) telegram of July 23 said:—Never in the history of the Pacific Coast has there been such excitement as is at present being manifested in connection with the recent gold discoveries on the Klondyke placers, which undoubtedly appear to be the richest ever found. Their actual extent is unknown, but the total area of the auriferous region in Canada in which they are situated extends to nearly a quarter of a million square miles. Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, classed this whole area alike, and gold-bearing gravels have been found in the bed of every stream. These great finds are in Canadian territory, being from 75 to 100 miles east of the 141st meridian, the boundary of Alaska. They are reached from this city by steamer to the head of the Lynn Canal, thence over a mountain range to the head waters of the Yukon, and onward from that point down stream. The distance from Victoria to the head of the Lynn Canal is 1094 miles.

Accounts received from the mines tell of fabulous richness. No one knows how much gold has been taken out. Miners have brought out all they could carry, and others have remained behind because they had found more gold than they could bring away. One man speaks of seeing in one cabin four five-gallon cans full of gold dust and nuggets. Another tells of a bank out of which nuggets stuck like pebbles.

Dougall M'Arthur, a miner who has returned with a fortune, stated that the reports of fortunes being in a day are not exaggerated. He declares that there is no danger of the country becoming overcrowded, as there are mines enough for all. The great question for the present is that of the food supply for the winter months. Although, as a rule, each miner is taking in enough for himself, the inrush is tremendous. Every steamer going north is crowded, and passengers are being booked ahead far beyond the capacity of the vessels. The last steamer for the mouth of the Yukon was crowded. The journey involves 3500 miles of steaming up the river, and the entire distance if nearly 6000 miles from Victoria. After August it will be too late to start for Yukon this year, and it is a very questionable whether any more should go even now, as there is a lack of means of transport down the river.

Wages at the mines are 15 dols. a day, with work for every one all winter. The gravel is mined in winter and sluiced in summer, only enough nuggets being picked out in winter to pay wages. There will be an unprecedented rush next spring. Those who are best informed strongly advise no one from Great Britain to start this year. The climate in winter is cold, but not so rigorous as to prevent work. The summer is hot Dawson City at Klondyke is growing like magic. Excellent order is being maintained there by the Canadian Mounted Police.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of Gentlemen Cadets of the Senior Division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in June, 1897, for commission in the cavalry and infantry.

Passed with Honours.—Under Officer J. C. Freeland, Gent. Cadets R. M. G. Tulloch and L. A. E. Price, Under Officer W. H. V. Darrell, Gent. Cadets R. Nicholas, R. F. M. Sims, H. R. Kane, and F. H. Dorling, Senior Cpl. C. E. Kitchin, Gent. Cadets L. B. Cloet, G. C. Morris, C. B. Berkely, R. C. Gilchrist, C. D. Hitchins, and F. W. L. S. H. Cavendish, Senior Cpl. P. Howell, Gent. Cadets E. B. Maunseli and L. F. Renny, Under Officer W. L. Maxwell, Gent. Cadet O. H. L. Nicholson, Senior Cpl E.G. Dune, Gent. Cadet C. C. Ogston and W. F. S. Casson, Copl. G. E. Beatty-Powell.

Passed.—Gent. Cadets J. Clerenti, B. R. Moberly, M. Kerr, J. D. Lyons, M. S. M'Queen, H. L. Wetherred, C. A. Milward, W. T. Wilkinson, W. M. Thomson, A. I. Musson, M. R. H. Webber, and R. Mackie, Under Officer H. H. C. Baird, Senior Cpl. J. B. Hay, Gent. Cadet A. C. Jeffcoat, Cpl. M. G. L. Caulfield-Stoker, Gent. Cadets S. R. Theobald and H. D. Goldsmith, Cpl. T. C. Burke, Gent. Cadets L. K. Brounlie and F. T. Williams, Senior Copl. H. St. L. Stuceley, Cpl. I. H. Kitchin, Gent. Cadets L. E. L. Burne, D. M. Gray, and C. M. Macmullan, Senior Cpl. H. R. Headlam, Gent. Cadets G. W. Ellis, C. E. Price, and G. K. Priaulx, Under Officer C. H. Frith, Gent Cadets C. M. Morrison, G. B. Stoney T. M.C. Nicholson, J. H. W. Morgan, W. P. Nunneley, E. H. Saunders, R. M. Raynsford, P. G. Melyneux, G. J. Ryan, J. P. Stockley, W. G. F. Barnard, and A. A. L. Barnes, Cpl. W. P. M. Sargent, Gent. Cadets R. T. A. Ball-Acton and P. A. Macgregor, Senior Cpl. P. N. Craigie, Gent. Cadets G. P. S. Hunt and J. A. Greer, Senior Cpl. A. M. Graham, Gent. Cadet R. Hare, Senior Cpl. R. Anderson, Gent. Cadets W. G. Crosthwaite, J. H. Hickson, and T. H. S. G. Tucker, Under Officer A. R. Hacman, Gent. Cadets B. C. Fellows and S. Osborn, Cpl. M. E. M'Conoghey, Gent. Cadet A. B. O'Donnell, Cpl. E. A. Martin, Gent. Cadets G. Thorpe and A. du P. T. Cole, Cpl. G. W. Clive, Gent. Cadets A. F. T. Hughes, H. T. S. Rogers, A. R. Sprenger, R. C. B. Yates, P. D. Earle, and C. de V. Aubridge, Cpl. B. A. Turner, Gent. Cadet A. F. Bunbury, Senior Cpls. B. G. B. Paton and G. M. Mort, Gent. Cadets G. F. B. Cook and P. W. Melvill, Corpl. W. G. B. I. Hawley, Gent. Cadets C. S. Boulton, A. E. Maxwell, C. F. H. Trueman, P. M. Heath, C. S. H. Viscount Castlereagh, and V. Percy Smith, Senior Cpl. F. G. E. Lumb, Gent. Cadets A. H. E. Mosse, R. J. Kentish, E. Perceval, J. G. Lawrence, H. S. E. Franklin, A. A. M'Leod, R. H. Utterson, W. G. Montgomerie, W. E. S. Woodgate, H. E. Brassey, B. C. Graham, W. R. H. Jenkins, D. Barton, J. D. Buller, Hon. C. Douglas-Pennant, R. A. Burrowes, and J. C. Lock.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIERS.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCES.

The *Standard*, in a long article published on July 26, goes a long way towards allaying public curiosity as to the proceedings at the recent conferences between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers.

THE CAPE V. THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The conference left the Pacific cable scheme in midair, and it is very unlikely that anything more will be heard of it for a considerable time. The position was entirely changed by a proposal by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to lay an all-British line from Western Australia, across the Indian Ocean to Mauritius, thence, connecting with the Cape and St. Helena and Ascension, which scheme meets with much favour.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

When the First Lord of the Admiralty joined the conference on the last day of sitting, it was to say that the Admiralty desired nothing more than that the Australian naval agreement should be continued in its present form, and he did not press for a free hand for the Admiral. The Premiers gladly indicated their willingness to propose to their Parliaments that the compact should run as at present, and in that way what at one time promised to be a formidable difficulty was found to be no difficulty at all. It was mentioned by the First Lord that it was proposed to send a first-class cruiser to be the flagship on the Australian station.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

As to the proposed restriction of alien immigration, the Colonial Secretary has not seen his way to advise Her Majesty to assent to recent bills, but the Premiers strongly urged that this was a matter which properly came within the category of subjects upon which the Colonies might legislate for themselves. Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, while desiring to meet the views of the Colonies, in every way, pointed out the seriousness of a proposal to exclude subjects of Her Majesty from parts of Her Majesty's dominions. He promised to reconsider the matter fully; but the Premiers received no inkling as to his intentions.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN COMMUNITY OF INDIA.

A deputation was received, on July 23, at the India Office from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of India by Sir Arthur Godley. The Association has for its object the advancement of the welfare of the domiciled British community in India. It was urged by the deputation that the Anglo-Indian community has rendered, and is still rendering, excellent services in every department of the State in India; that as a class they form the special consideration with a view to preserving the British element as a predominating influence in India and particularly in the service of the State; and that their unswerving loyalty justified their now being officially considered as British or European. To this end it was urged that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian classes should have a right to a fair proportion of all State posts set apart specially for British officials, without reference to the fact that their education had been conducted entirely in India. The deputation further urged that Eurasians and Anglo-Indians should be formed into territorial regiments for service in India and abroad.—In reply, Sir Arthur Godley thanked the deputation for the information given him, saying that he had learnt from them in a few brief moments more than all he knew on the subject before; that he would now be able to lay their case very clearly before the Secretary of State, who would be ready to give the fullest consideration to it, and he hoped that any action that might be taken on their representations would prove satisfactory to them.—The deputation, after thanking Sir Arthur Godley for the sympathetic manner in which he had received them, then withdrew.

Florilene.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Florilene" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilene," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the sweetest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s*. 6*d*. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 91, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, July 27.

Royal Horse Guards—Sec Lieut H De la P Marquis of Waterford, to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy, seconded.

9th Hussars—Sec Lieut R S V Dyas to be Lieutenant, vice M de Bethe, seconded.

10th Hussars—Sec Lieut E R A Shearman to be Lieutenant, vice B C C S Mecking, promoted.

21st Lancers—Sec Lieut W A C Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice M J Stapylton, resigned.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col R H Jelf, CMG, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Major H L Jesson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col R H Jelf, C M G; Capt D A Mills to be Major, vice H L Jesson.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut E Seymour, from 4th Bn East Surrey Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C E Corkran, promoted; Surg Major W C Beevor, M B, from Scots Guards, to be Surgeon Major, in succession to surg Lt-Col W Campbell, M B, retired.

Scots Guards—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut W A W Lawson is antedated to April 3, 1897, to complete establishment; Lieut F G J Manners to be Captain; vice Sir C Slade, retired; Sec Lieut J C Heroit Maitland to be Lieut. vice F G J Manners.

Buffs East Kent Regt—Capt A Vickerman retires from the service receiving a gratuity; Lieut E G T Bainbridge, to be Capt vice A Vickerman.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt W H Duffin to be Major, vice J Rowlandson, promoted.

Suffolk Regt—Capt C H C Van-Straubenzee is seconded for service as Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Bedfordshire Regt—Capt G W W D'Arcy Evans is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Vounteers.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut W H Wilians resigns his commission, Qmr and Hon Capt Griffiths is placed on retired pay. Sergt Major J. Cremen to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon. Capt. W. Griffiths.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. H. M. Richards to be Capt vice Sain, in succession to Major W. R. H. Beresford, who holds a Staff appointment.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—The promotions to the rank of Captain of the following Lieutenants are antedated as follows,—A C Going to May 8 1897, vice G L Woolcombe, seconded for service on the Staff; A G Fraser to May 13, 1897, vice S C Johnston, seconded, A R Cobbold to May 19, 1897, in succession to Major C L Woolcombe, who holds a Staff appointment. Lieut. D D Sladen to be Captain, vice J hops, retired. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec. Lieut. D D Gunn is antedated to May. 8 1897. Sec. Lieut R C Gibb to be Lieutenant, vice A G Fraser promoted.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut J H W Guise to be Captain, vice H S Bendy, seconded; sec. Lieut S Lawrence to be to be Lieutenant, vice J H W Guise.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Capt. T G C Reynolds is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Lieut. C A Wilding to be Captain vice C M Kendall, seconded, Sec. Lieut. J A Byrne to be Lieutenant, vice C A Watling.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Sec. Lieut. A H Radice to be Lieutenant, vice R C Onnser, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut C E Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice H Maclear, seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec. Lieut. K H Campbell is cancelled the officer having been transfer to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C B Norton is antedated to April 15 1897, vice E P Mark-Wardlaw Wardlaw, promote.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Lt Col C W Gore retires on retired pay; Major and Brevet Lt-Col A E Bedford from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice C W Gore.

Border Regt—Sec Lieut H Nelson to be Lieutenant, vice A L Lonhurst, transferred to Indian Staff Corps.

Hampshire Regt—Capt C de Winton to be Major, vice E H Le Marchant, promoted; Capt S C F Jackson, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut F J Bowker to be Captain, in succession to Major E S Crofts, Adjutant of Volunteers.

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt H L Rosher is seconded for service on the Staff.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regs.—Sec Lieut D'O B Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice A C Shuttleworth, deceased.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut F A Wyllie to be Lieutenant, vice E S Jackson, appointed Adjutant.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Capt H FitzHerbert retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform: Lieut G H Arbuthnot to be Captain, vice H FitzHerbert.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent—Sec Lieut C Druce to be Lieutenant vice H Stewart, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Capt H Wells-Cole to be Adjutant, vice Capt F H Rogers, whose period of service to that appointment has expired.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Sec Lieut C B Petre to be Lieutenant, vice F W B Cripps, resigned.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut H T Arnold to be Captain, in succession to Major H W Rowden, appointed to the Staff; Sec. Lieut. C H K Chauney to be Lieutenant vice H T Arnold.

Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut J M Davies to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment; Lieut D L Brereton, from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieutenant, vice M Payne, deceased.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut A R Burrowes to be Captain, vice F L V Jenkins, seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept Sec Lieut H B Holmes to be Lieutenant vice P R Wood, promoted.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut W S Sarsfield to be Captain, vice H D Chamier, seconded Sec Lieut W N S Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice W S Sarsfield.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut E C Hamilton Grant, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establisnment.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut A G G Sharp is seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Qmr and Hon Capt T Shaddock is placed on retired pay. Sergt Major W H Forstick to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt T Shattock.

Rifle Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut P Maclear to be Lieut, vice E S Gale, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Fifth Brigade the Prince of Wales's Own—Major R J Maude, retires on retired pay; Capt L C Neal to be Major, vice R J Maude; Sec Lieut E D L P Power to be Lieut vice R G T Bright, seconded.

Staff.—Major Genl G Salis-Schwabe to be a Brigade Genl on the Staff to command the troops in Mauritius, which appointment is substituted for that of Col on the Staff Col W F M Hutchinson, from half pay, to be Dep Adjt Genl for Royal Artillery at head quarters, and to have the temporary rank of Major Genl whilst so employed, vice Col temporary Major General F T Lloyd, C B, appointed Governor and Commandant of the Royal Military Academy.

THE NAAY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—D M'N Biddel, to Renown Aug 3; H C Bigge, to Collingwood Aug 12.

Commanders—H A Phillps, to Colossus; R E Berkeley, to Coast guard at Lynn July 27; H Talbot, R N Barracks June 15; E F Inglefield, to Royal Sovereign; W Ricketts, to Trafalgar undated.

Lieutenants—E S Alexander-Sinclair, to the Victory, as Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour Aug 3; A H Ozzard, to Hibernia; H B Le Fanu, to R N Barracks; R M Burmester, to Scylla; H B Barton, to Howe; A G Wright, to Algerine; H E Hillman, to Benard Aug 2; E B Kiddle, Hawke; H F Oliver, to Endymion July 26; R Sterling, to Terpsichore; J H Dathan, to Alert; L D Penfold, to Tribune; A C Scott, to Edus July 31; G H Whitmore, to Apollo July 3); M C Allenby, to Latona Aug 22; E J K Newman, (a) R N R, Philomel, for further twelve months' training Aug 18.

Sub-Lieutenants—A B S Dutton, to Powerful; S H Evans, to Vivid, additional, for Sunfish; H S Carrey, to Renown; S F Rowe, to Ramillies; S Collins, to Revenge; D G Thynne, to Royal Oak; C S M'Lean, to Hood; N W Longdon, to Leander R Windrum, to Vivid, additional, for Gossamer; S G R Nevill, to Centurion, for Hardy; F R E Clarke, to Centurion, for Hart; J S Parker, to Vivid, for Lynx; H N Godfrey, to Hermione; B S G Collard, to Wildfire, for Sandpiper; J G Hughes, to Raleur; T Chichester, to Victory, for Hardy July 24; G J W Lewis [.], to Resolution, for twelve months' training July 24.

Chief Engineer—A Stuart, to Doris, until paid off, and then to Vivid, additional for Doris July 23.

Engineer—F J Kingston, to Hearty July 21.

Assistant Engineers—H H Ricketts, to Hecate July 23; H Chift a to Majestic July 23.

Surgeons—R W Stanistreet, to Chatham Hospital; J Bradley, M D, to Egeria July 22; D J P McNabb, to Haslar Hospital undated; R B Jameson, to Renown undated S Cronsen to Triton July 28; C Bradley, M D, to Wildfire undated.

Fleet Paymaster—J W Seccombe to Royal Sovereign undated.

Staff Paymaster—S R Warn, to Trafalgar undated

Paymaster—W L Davy to Narcissus July 24.

Assistant Paymasters—F Abraham to Renown, H G Wilson, to Blenheim July 22, T T Lanyon, to Impregnable, R R Hastings, to Excellent, H M C Elliott, to Lion, S M Fennell, to Melampus, H B Pearson, to Champion undated, C H Foot, ham, to Devastation July 28, W H Franklin, to Redpole Earnest A Bremner, to Plover, July 26, T Hyde, to Royal Sovereign, J S Priestley, to Trafalgar undated.

Clerks—W J C Johnson, to Powerful, L B Wardleigh, to Renown, A M Wells, to Repulse July 22, J H Roffey, to Jupiter, A Bunbury, to Victorious undated, A Taylor, to Pembroke, R W Woodson, to Duke of Wellington, E R Graham and F I O'Connor, to Royal Sovereign undated.

Gunners—O Lee, to Contest, C E Martin, to Medway 'D R Roberts a, to Medina, A F Heighton a, to Jason.

Boatswains—W Lyne, to Royal Arthur undated; G W Alexander, to Narcissus July 26; W Glading, to Phaeton July 23; J Coleman, to Thescus July 20.

Chief Carpenters—J R Radmore, to Hannibal; J Watts, to Pembroke.

Carpenters—G Reeves, to Royal Arthur undated; H Dyer, to Boadicea, W Harris, to Blenheim.

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Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
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NON-POISONOUS.
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid, but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use

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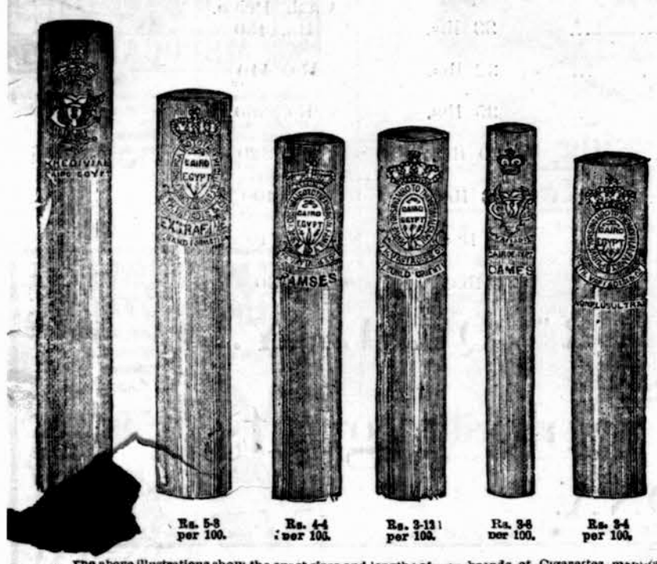

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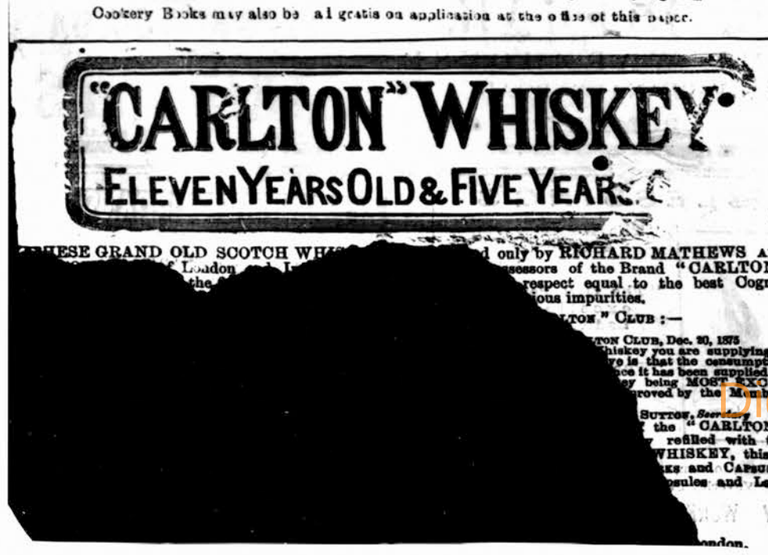

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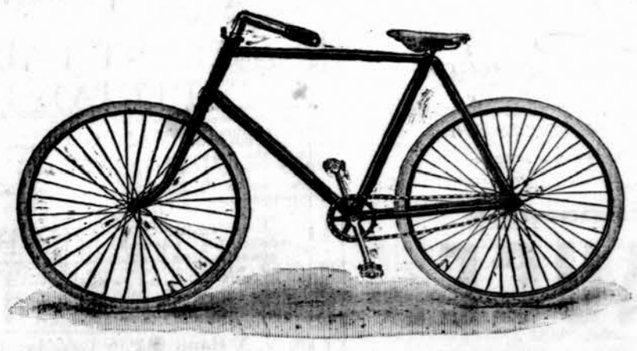

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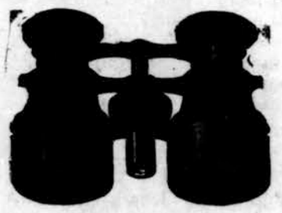

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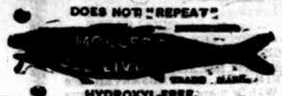

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